Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA)

CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEAL

ETHIOPIA

SUDAN

SOMALIA

DJIBOUTI

KENYA

1 September 1991

SEPHA

UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Special Emergency Programme for The Horn of Africa (SEPHA)

1 September to 31 December 1991

(Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti and Kenya)

September 1991

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MAP NO. 3644 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

FOREWORD BY UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL, JAMES O.C. JONAH, DEPARTMENT FOR SPECIAL POLITICAL QUESTIONS, REGIONAL CO-OPERATION, DECOLONISATION AND TRUSTEESHIP

A short time ago, I spent three weeks in the Horn of Africa visiting some of the countries which have been severely affected by drought, conflict and unprecedented population movements. Quite frankly, the sheer human misery which I witnessed was appalling. In Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, tens of millions of people are at serious risk due to food shortages and lack of essential drugs, health care and clean water supplies. In Djibouti and Kenya, hosts to thousands of refugees who have sought sanctuary from conflict, the condition of many people remains precarious.

In southern Sudan, where I walked amongst some of the many people who had fled from Ethiopian refugee camps, I will never forget the anguish of hungry women and children who were in the open in the pouring rain with no shelter, warm clothing nor blankets to protect them.

The events which have occurred in the region present new opportunities and new challenges for the United Nations. The recognised linkages between conflict resolution/ prevention and the relief, rehabilitation, development continuum, along with the enhanced confidence in the United Nations, offer increased opportunity for strengthening emergency responses and in addressing the root causes of complex emergencies. With this in mind, it is important to note that whilst the thrust of this consolidated appeal is the urgent provision of emergency supplies, funds are also requested to enable some important recovery activities to begin, to reduce the need for such large-scale relief programmes in coming years.

Given the magnitude and complexity of needs, the Secretary-General has established within my office a Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA). I have been entrusted with the co-ordination of United Nations responses to the crisis and with the mobilisation of resources from the international community for the acceleration and expansion of urgent interventions. These efforts will be undertaken in full co-operation with the Governments concerned, all relevant entities of the United Nations system and with our partners in the donor and NGO communities, the ICRC and the Red Cross family.

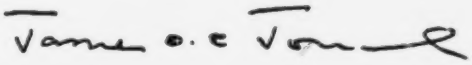
Special efforts are required during the coming months to remove bottle-necks which are preventing emergency relief from reaching targeted groups. This includes seeking a resolution to the impasse that has arisen over the usage of Operation Life-line Sudan surface corridors which are essential to delivery of relief assistance to Government-held towns, as well as to SPLM-held areas. With the arrival of 260,000 Sudanese returnees from Ethiopia into southern Sudan, resolving this issue and opening up new surface corridors into the south have become even more pressing. I will also be looking at ways to resolve problems which have arisen over the use of the port of Assab and in ensuring that agreements reached between the transitional government in Ethiopia and the provisional

administration in Eritrea are strengthened to prevent further deterioration in food aid delivery to people in need.

It is evident that the resolution of political and military conflicts and the establishment of stable political institutions in the Horn of Africa are required before the suffering of innocent people in these countries can be permanently ended. In this regard, the Secretary-General has specifically requested me to reaffirm his strong commitment to assist all parties in the Horn of Africa in their pursuit of just and lasting peace settlements. A major diplomatic initiative towards reconciliation in Somalia has been the conference hosted by the Djibouti Government in July. There are also some hopeful signs from within the Horn itself that stability may be in sight. One such sign is that the demobilisation of Ethiopian troops — Africa's largest army — is now underway. While the positive outcome of political stabilisation is that durable solutions to some long-standing refugee problems may become feasible, in the interim the plight of the innocent victims of the current crisis must not be forgotten. The resources required to alleviate the suffering of these people are substantial, yet they represent only the minimum inputs which are required.

On the food aid side, pledges and donations have already been significant but further commitments are required to meet the unmet needs of affected persons and the new and additional needs which have emerged. I was repeatedly reminded during my visit to the region of the very limited composition of the food aid basket. Given the large numbers of people who have no other food supplies to fall back on, I will be addressing this issue with the donor community. It is also imperative that special attention is paid to the non-food requirements which are essential to the well-being of affected people. To date, funds contributed to earlier appeals have not matched the magnitude of the crisis. Due to this under-funding, urgent health, water and agricultural programmes have either been limited in scope or have not yet started.

To enable the crucial relief work already underway to continue and expand throughout the region, I urge the international community to respond generously and rapidly to this consolidated appeal for US$400.66 million.



James O. C. Jonah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page	Para
FOREWARD	3	
I. INTRODUCTION	7	1
II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7	5
III. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY	11	
IV. OPERATIONAL DETAILS		
Roles and Responsibilities	14	19
Operational Constraints and Modalities	15	29
Resource Mobilisation	17	36
Co-ordinating, Monitoring and Reporting	17	37
V. CURRENT SITUATION		
Ethiopia	19	40
Sudan	27	64
Somalia	36	95
Djibouti	44	124
Kenya	48	135
VI. ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL SUMMARIES	51	

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. This document reflects the current emergency situation in the Horn of Africa and represents a consolidated inter-agency appeal for resources which will enable expanded and accelerated priority interventions to be carried out from **1 September to 31 December 1991.** The appeal supercedes the interim appeal for the Horn of Africa which was launched in Geneva in July 1991 to alert the international community to likely levels of needs in coming months.

2. The appeal follows the OAU Summit in Nigeria in late May 1991, which stressed the urgent need for the United Nations to address the humanitarian catastrophe affecting Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti and Kenya.

3. Immediately thereafter, the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Pérez De Cuéllar, sent a high-level inter-agency mission to four of the five affected countries. The mission, headed by the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, James Ingram, assessed the impact of recent political developments in the region on humanitarian requirements and discussed ways of accelerating provision of relief assistance. The mission obtained crucial agreements on critical airdrop, airlift, barge and truck leasing operations which have permitted relief assistance to areas hitherto unreached. A separate inter-agency assessment mission was undertaken at the end of June in Somalia.

4. Following the missions, it was agreed by the Secretary-General and United Nations agencies that while earlier appeals remained valid, subsequent developments in these countries had created additional requirements which urgently needed to be addressed. It is evident from the severity of the situation in the Horn of Africa that additional substantial assistance will be required from the international community for some time to come. It is thus important to note that while the present document is based on the findings of the two missions, it represents only the most urgent interventions which are required over the next four months. In detailing new additional pledges, the document provides a breakdown of donations and pledges to the earlier appeals.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

5. The effects of civil war, recurring drought and severe social and economic deterioration have been catastrophic for tens of millions of people in the Horn of Africa. In addition to the incalculable cost in terms of human life, unprecedented numbers of people have become either internally displaced or live as refugees in neighbouring countries. Agricultural production has been severely disrupted and livestock herds have been decimated. Widespread acute food shortages and famine have occurred — in some areas, surpassing the life-threatening situation that the region faced during the devastating drought years of 1984-1985.

6. With the onset of the traditional "hunger-season" — the period in between household stocks of food running out and the beginning of the next harvest in November — it is feared that the situation over the next four months may even worsen.

7. In Ethiopia, some eight million people rely on sustained food aid assistance. Millions more are at risk due to lack of access to essential drugs and basic services, such as health care and clean water supplies. As well as the strain on overstretched resources caused by large numbers of returnees and refugees from Somalia and Sudan, the aftermath of civil conflict in Ethiopia has resulted in a massive movement of ex-soldiers and their families, some presently in north Sudan as refugees. Many of them lack food, shelter and clothing. A further 357,000 Ethiopians, formerly in refugee camps in Somalia, have returned to Ethiopia since the beginning of the year and are living in precarious conditions in remote parts of the east and southern areas of the country.

8. In Sudan, where a further eight million people require emergency relief assistance, the nation is facing a crisis more severe than ever before in some areas. Prices of basic foodstuffs have increased to levels which are beyond the means of rural and most urban populations. Malnutrition rates amongst young children in parts of northern Sudan have risen as high as 40 per cent. Paradoxically, the rains which have fallen in recent months and have encouraged many families to return to their farms to begin planting crops, have served to further threaten the lives of large numbers of people. Access roads have turned to mud and in spite of airdrops and airlifts, relief efforts, already handicapped because of severe logistics constraints, have been unable to reach villagers in outlying areas. Additionally, the country was already host to 700,000 refugees — some 370,000 of whom are dependent on international assistance — when an additional influx of 52,000 refugees from Ethiopia arrived in Kassala, northern Sudan at the end of May 1991. An estimated 260,000 Sudanese people formerly in refugee camps in Ethiopia have also fled from conflict to areas in southern Sudan. Many are living without shelter or access to water and medical attention.

9. In Somalia, the past three years of conflict have resulted in a nation lying in ruins. In addition to the disruption of the all-important livestock industry and agriculture, social services, such as health care and water supply systems are virtually non-existent. Most of the basic infrastructure of the country, including airports, road transport, communications systems, houses, government ministries and institutions, has been destroyed because of conflict. The half a million or so mines which have been planted around towns and cities present a further serious threat to life. Throughout the country, 4.5 million people are estimated to be at serious risk, with women and children comprising more than half of this number.

10. The political events which have occurred in Ethiopia and Somalia have spilled over to neighbouring Djibouti and Kenya. Djibouti was already hosting some 80,000 Somali refugees when events in Ethiopia caused a large and sudden influx of Ethiopian refugees, many of them combatants fleeing from the conflict. Of this influx an estimated 15,000 are still in the country. Around 48,000 Somali and Ethiopian refugees, mostly women and children, have fled to Kenya, many settling in difficult-to-reach locations. The influx of Somali refugees into Kenya continues and it is feared that unless accelerated relief assistance can be provided in southern Somalia, many more refugees may cross the border.

11. During 1991, much has been accomplished under extremely difficult circumstances by the concerted efforts of governments and peoples of the region, the international community and national and international relief workers. Major United Nations initiatives and breakthroughs have included accelerated immunisation coverage in parts of the region, airdropping and airlifting of emergency supplies and agreements for use of river transport

to previously inaccessible areas. Together these joint efforts have undoubtedly saved the lives of many. In order to continue to meet the needs of the millions of people at risk in the region, however, it is essential that the United Nations and other relief agencies are further supported by the international community to rapidly re-establish emergency responses in areas where relief efforts have been interrupted, as well as strengthen their relief staff presence for the expansion of ongoing emergency relief operations.

12. The main focus of this consolidated appeal over the next four months is to meet the outstanding needs for the continued care, maintenance and relief of drought and war affected persons, particularly the most vulnerable groups, and refugees and returnees. In view of favourable possibilities for voluntary repatriation in some parts of the region, repatriation and reintegration assistance are also required.

13. Interventions proposed include improving access to food aid, high protein supplements and essential relief items, such as shelter materials and blankets. The present life-threatening risk to millions of people in region because of sickness and epidemics requires that immediate attention be paid to the urgent supply of essential drugs and disease control activities; restoration and expansion of basic health services. Access to clean water supplies and sanitation services must also be quickly increased. Such efforts will entail institutional assistance and local capacity building activities. Animal health programmes to protect livestock must also be begun without delay since lack of veterinary services may result in further losses amongst the weakened livestock population. In order to make the most of the rains which have fallen in the region, and to ensure productivity as early as possible, there is an urgent need for additional seeds, tools and other simple agricultural implements to replace equipment that has been destroyed or lost.

14. The needs in other sectors, such as rehabilitation of infrastructure, including communications systems, are massive and major improvements in these areas will take some years to achieve. None-the-less, it is imperative that some restoration and rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed infrastructure, particularly in the health, water and agricultural sectors, is undertaken as quickly as possible to enable priority interventions to be carried out.

15. In order to expand and accelerate interventions detailed in this appeal, general assurances have been received from affected governments that the key principles upon which all United Nations co-ordinated humanitarian programmes are based will be upheld. The cornerstone of these agreements are the principles of access, free passage of humanitarian convoys, including cross-border and cross-line, to enable assistance to reach all civilians in need, wherever they are located. The security of refugees, returnees and personnel involved in relief operations must also be guaranteed. In those instances where assurances/guarantees are not yet obtained, the Secretary-General's office is pursuing the matter with concerned parties.

16. In regard to the role of the United Nations, individual United Nations agencies have seconded staff to the special Horn of Africa Office established under USG Jonah to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to the severe and complex problems which must be faced in coming months. Thus, while United Nations agencies will continue to be responsible for their own individual mandates and special areas of expertise, close co-ordination of efforts and inter-agency co-operation will be assured both at field and headquarters level.

17. The United Nations recognises that the role of international and indigenous non-governmental organisations (NGOs) continues to be crucial to the success of emergency relief operations. To facilitate and encourage NGOs to expand and accelerate their activities, the United Nations will support NGOs in their relief efforts through letters of association and partnership agreements. Where appropriate, financial and material support will be provided.

18. The total budget of US$400.66 million for activities proposed in the appeal covering all five affected countries is considerable, but represents only a small part of what is required in the Horn of Africa. Recent events have already clearly shown that the perilous situation in the region demands a concerted effort by all concerned parties. Without a quick and generous response from the international community to enable the swift and effective implementation of activities detailed in this appeal, even greater suffering and loss of life will inevitably follow.

III. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Affected Population

	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Kenya	Total
In-country	8,000,000	7,700,000	4,500,000			20,200,000
Refugees	650,000	750,000		95,000	48,000	1,543,000
Returnees	357,000	260,000	100,000			717,000
Total	9,007,000	8,710,000	4,600,000	95,000	48,000	22,460,000

Consolidated funding requirements for the Horn of Africa area by agency 1 September to 31 December 1991 (in US$ millions)

Agency	Country						
	Ethiopia	Sudan	Somalia	Djibouti	Kenya	Total requirements by agency	% of total
WFP	88.78	59.20	34.16		0.42	**182.56**	**45.57%**
UNICEF	42.70	26.12	8.57	0.95	0.66	**79.00**	**19.72%**
UNHCR	27.33	9.85	10.14	0.94	5.64	**53.90**	**13.45%**
FAO	21.23	3.67	25.18			**50.08**	**12.50%**
WHO	14.08	7.50	9.79	0.82		**32.19**	**8.03%**
UNDP		0.93	0.50			**1.43**	**0.36%**
UNDRO			1.50			**1.50**	**0.37%**
Total requirements by country	194.12	107.27	89.84	2.71	6.72	**400.66**	**100%**

Consolidated funding requirements for the Horn of Africa area by sector SEPHA — 1 September to 31 December 1991

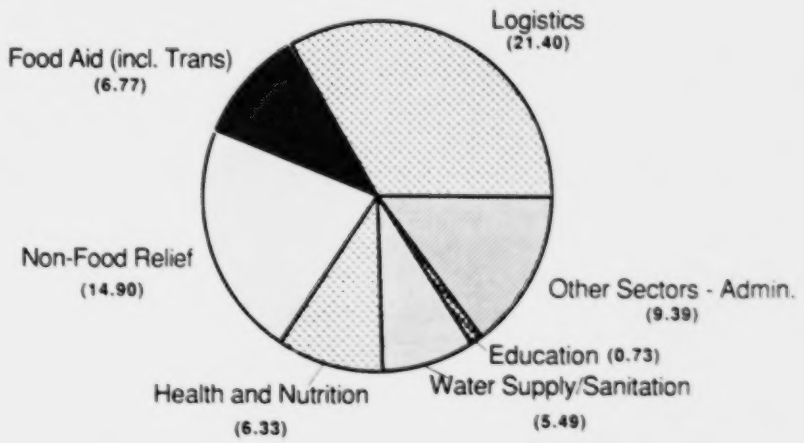
COUNTRY	Ethiopia		Sudan		Somalia		Djibouti	Kenya	Totals		
AFFECTED POPULATION	In-country	Refugees/ Returnees	In-country	Refugees/ Returnees	In-country	Refugees/ Returnees	Refugees/ Returnees	Refugees/ Returnees	Total In-country	Total Refugees/ Returnees	Overall Total in Million Dollars
SECTOR											
Logistics	31.05	13.83	2.65	4.72	27.94	2.15	0.20	0.50	61.64	21.40	83.04
Food aid (incl. Transport)	62.12	1.12	58.02	4.80	9.16	0.11	0.15	0.59	129.30	6.77	136.07
Non Food Relief	3.19	6.29	1.95	1.08	0.72	5.14	0.67	1.72	5.86	14.90	20.76
Health & Nutrition	43.51	0.85	13.80	3.55	13.84	0.17	1.08	0.68	71.15	6.33	77.48
Water Supply & Sanitation	5.09	2.35	8.20	0.48	2.32	0.57	0.36	1.73	15.61	5.49	21.10
Agricultural inputs	21.23		5.14		25.18				51.55		51.55
Education		0.27		0.39	0.04			0.07	0.04	0.73	0.77
Other Sectors/Admin.		3.22		2.49	0.50	2.00	0.25	1.43	0.50	9.39	9.89
Subtotal	*166.19*	*27.93*	*89.76*	*17.51*	*79.70*	*10.14*	*2.71*	*6.72*	*335.65*	*65.01*	*400.66*
Total Millions $	**194.12**		**107.27**		**89.84**		**2.71**	**6.72**	**335.65**	**65.01**	**400.66**

NOTE: The unmet needs for each sector include funding requirements identified by various agencies and are given in the detailed project descriptions. Similarly the total unmet needs for each category of affected population in each country also includes each agency's requirements.

HORN OF AFRICA

UNMET NEEDS FOR REFUGEE-RETURNEE POPULATION

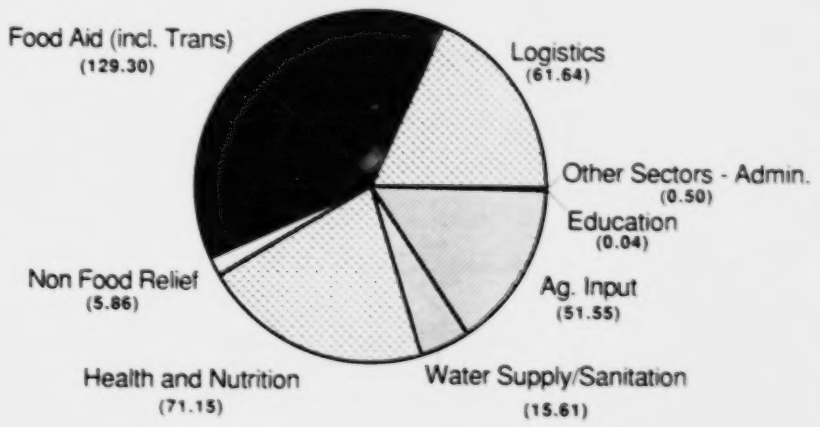
Total unmet needs $65.01 million



HORN OF AFRICA

UNMET NEEDS FOR IN-COUNTRY AFFECTED POPULATION

Total unmet needs $335.65 million



IV. OPERATIONAL DETAILS

[i] Roles and Responsibilities

19. In view of the exceptional dimensions of the crisis which continues to affect the Horn of Africa, on 3 May 1991, the Secretary-General announced that the office of Under-Secretary-General James O.C. Jonah, would be strengthened to facilitate his overall responsibility for co-ordinating United Nations responses and for mobilising resources from the international community. He has invited Mr. Michael Priestley, Senior Adviser to the UNDP Administrator and former Special Representative for Emergency Relief Operations in Ethiopia and Sudan, to assist him in his efforts. Seconded staff have been provided by United Nations agencies to the SEPHA office, established in New York.

20. As part of his responsibilities, USG Jonah will facilitate the efforts of the United Nations system to meet the most urgent needs in the region and identify future requirements and operational gaps which need to be covered. He will represent the Secretary-General in all matters pertaining to humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa and will ensure that overall policy guidelines are adhered to. He will maintain contacts at a high level with all concerned governments at headquarters level and in the field. Consistent with the recognised linkage between conflict resolution/prevention and humanitarian assistance, this will involve matters of a political nature which impact upon ongoing or proposed humanitarian actions.

21. Operational activities will be carried out by individual United Nations agencies, according to their areas of expertise. Co-ordination of efforts at field level remains with the Secretary-General's Special Co-ordinators in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia and with United Nations Resident Co-ordinators in Djibouti and Kenya.

22. UNDP will continue its support to overall co-ordination efforts through secondment of staff and provision of essential support services.

23. On refugee and returnee matters, except in the particular situation of returnees in southern Sudan, UNHCR is the designated lead agency in line with its international mandate. UNHCR will be supported by other United Nations agencies, in particular WFP in the provision of assistance to returnees or refugees who continue to seek asylum in neighbouring countries. In southern Sudan, UNICEF will undertake the overall co-ordination of emergency assistance to Sudanese returnees in the framework of an operation complemented by UNHCR through the supply of relief items, logistics support and staff resources.

24. In all five affected countries, UNICEF will be responsible for emergency assistance covering non-food sector requirements, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups, such as women and children. This will include accelerated immunisation programmes, control of diarrhoeal diseases, supply of high energy food and other nutritional interventions, as well as expanded provision of clean water supplies and sanitation services. Other services such as the training of health workers, the care of psychosocial needs and general logistic support to non-food emergency services through UNIPAC in Copenhagen are also part of UNICEF's mandate.

25. WHO will complement UNICEF efforts in the region and will assist governments to re-establish disease control programmes, essential drug supply and with rehabilitation and restoration of health infrastructure. WHO will continue to provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of public health services, with emphasis on production, dissemination and verification of norms and standards.

26. FAO will have overall responsibility for crop monitoring and food needs assessments for all affected countries and for the assessment of emergency requirements in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry sectors. In this task, FAO will co-operate closely with WFP, other United Nations agencies and NGOs. FAO through its Global Information and Early Warning System, will continuously update its food situation reports on the Horn of Africa and alert the international community and the United Nations system to any adverse developments affecting the crop outlook which may impact the food supply situation. FAO will identify and execute special relief projects to support restoration of agriculture, livestock and other sectors through the provision of agricultural requirements and technical support in regard to future crop and food assessments. FAO will field missions in co-operation with WFP and NGOs in the concerned countries as early as possible in order to alert the international community to likely levels of need in 1992. It is envisaged that these missions will be undertaken in October/November 1991.

27. WFP will continue to be responsible for overall co-ordination of food aid and logistics. It will have primary responsibility for the mobilisation and provision of food and logistic support for drought and war affected populations, refugees and returnees in all five countries. This will include material and technical support for port and transport infrastructure, internal transport arrangements by road, rail, river and air operations to areas where needs are critical. WFP will also assess the food aid requirements of the target beneficiary groups.

28. UNDRO will provide co-ordination support to the SEPHA office by assisting with situation reports and tracking contributions received in response to appeals. UNDRO will also provide advice on disaster prevention and preparedness programmes that may need to be undertaken. In Somalia, UNDRO will assist in the implementation of special emergency requirements, such as airlifting operations.

[ii] Operational Constraints and Modalities:

29. It is evident that a major stumbling block to expanded and accelerated provision of emergency relief assistance in affected countries in the Horn of Africa is the severe logistic constraints which, at times have disrupted, and continue to handicap ongoing relief efforts. Security factors also continue to be a further major constraint to the effective delivery of assistance in most countries in the region. While continued efforts have already led to significant improvements, increased attention must be focused on solutions to these problems in the months ahead.

30. As part of his responsibilities, USG Jonah will continue to pursue with governments ways and means of accelerating relief assistance into presently inaccessible areas in the affected countries. This will include trying to reach agreements between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM on usage of Operation Lifeline Sudan corridors and the opening of a

new surface cross-border relief route from Gambella in western Ethiopia.

31. In Ethiopia, delivery of relief food and non-food supplies has been severely affected by poor off-take from the port of Assab and congestion at the port of Djibouti. This was caused largely by shipping diversions necessitated by security considerations in the second quarter of the year. Recent steps taken by WFP and UNHCR to alleviate these problems are airlifts out of Djibouti, diversion of some shipments and trans-shipments of relief supplies from the port. Additional trucks have been leased and further efforts are being made to substantially increase transport capacity. Recently, agreement was reached by WFP and the authorities in Eritrea for the use of Massawa port for Tigray and North Wello-bound relief cargo. This will free up additional trucks which can be used for southern line deliveries. Other United Nations initiatives to alleviate problems caused by disruption of the food aid pipeline include mounting cross-border convoys from Kenya.

32. In Sudan, where truck capacity is also limited due to a number of factors, emergency measures have included airlifting operations. Airdropping in inaccessible areas of rural El Geneina and Zalingei is also being discussed. A major breakthrough in the Sudan has been the agreement for the delivery of food aid and other emergency supplies by WFP barges to both Government-held and SPLM-held areas. This has significantly alleviated the plight of affected people along the Nile as well as recent returnees to southern Sudan. More river craft and possibly additional airdropping will, however, be required to enable the expansion of operations inside southern Sudan.

33. There is no doubt that the needs of the people inside Somalia are immense. However, in view of the destruction which has been caused to the communications systems, insecurity, mines and the need to rehabilitate water supply systems, particularly in Hargeisa, and the extremely limited distribution networks which currently exist, it would be unrealistic to expect that large-scale food aid delivery could be handled effectively or monitored during the next four months. It is also considered that a large-scale food assistance programme in the north would adversely affect the re-emerging local marketing structures and act as a disincentive to the planting of crops. In the initial stages, a phased approach is thus being adopted, using ICRC and NGO structures which are already in place. There is also a need to integrate emergency relief assistance into broader development and reconstruction programmes.

34. Additionally, while the basic infrastructure at the two key ports in Somalia are intact, there is a need for substantial logistics support, transport capacity enhancement and infrastructure upkeep and maintenance. There is also a clear need for port management support in Berbera, given the turnover of port administration staff after the civil war.

35. On the non-food side, UNICEF will continue to expand local capacity building efforts through training programmes for health workers, community water management and through identification and training of appropriate personnel to provide psychosocial support to traumatised children. Assistance will be given to indigenous and international NGOs to enable them to expand their activities. WHO and FAO will work closely with government institutes in the provision of technical support.

[iii] Resource Mobilisation:

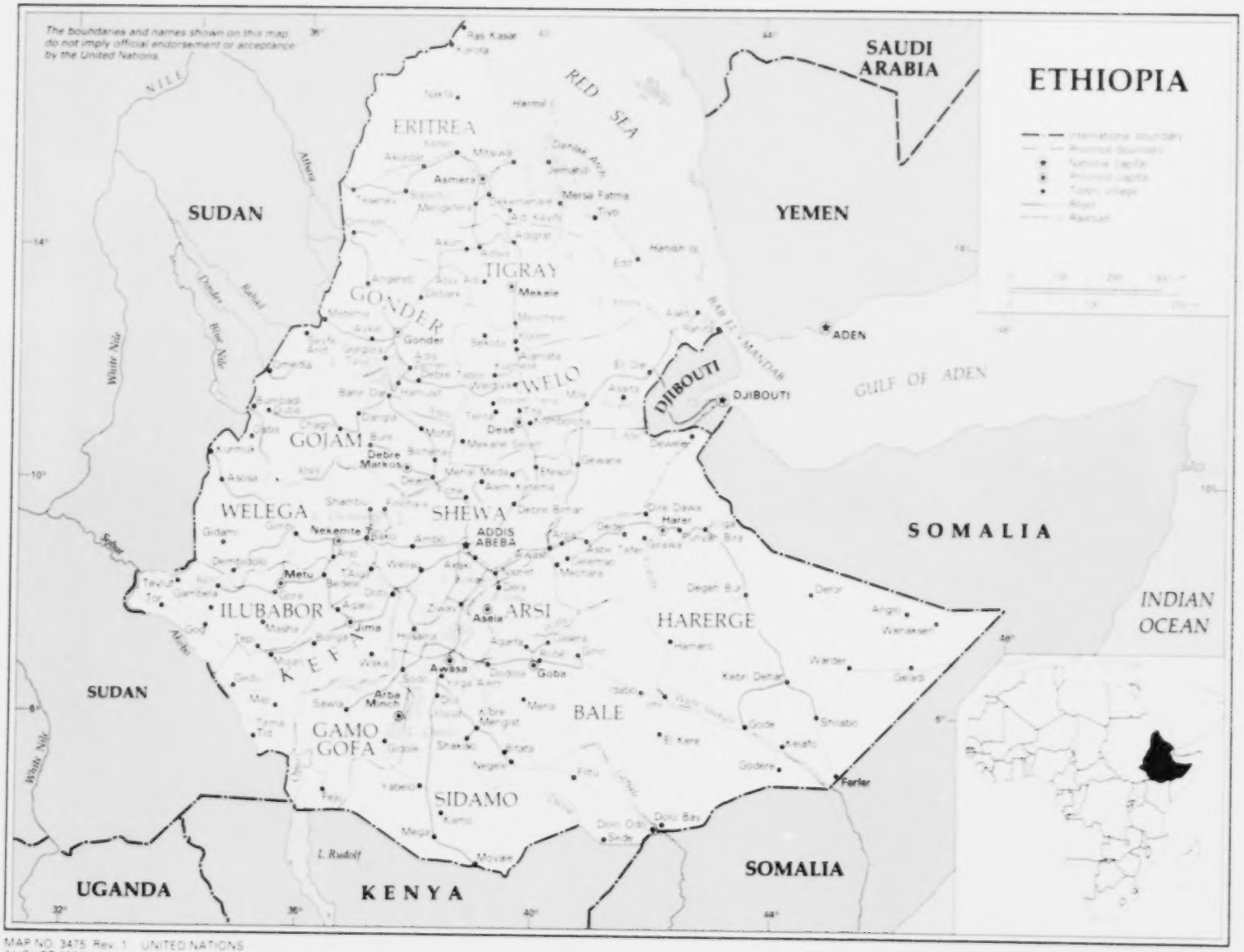
36. Apart from the wide dissemination of SEPHA status reports, resource mobilisation will involve regular donor briefings and visits to the capitals of donor countries. To enable donors to channel funds to individual United Nations agencies, this appeal has been separated into main activities by agencies in each country. These activities represent consolidated updates of food and non-food requirements for refugees and returnees, drought and war affected persons and agricultural interventions for the remainder of 1991. Again, it must be noted that the fluidity of the situation in the Horn of Africa will require a high degree of flexibility on the part of the United Nations system in coming months to enable swift and urgent action to be taken as and when required. Donors are thus requested to make contributions directly to individual United Nations agencies, preferably without any project earmarking.

[iv] Co-ordinating, Monitoring and Reporting

37. Effective co-ordination, both at headquarters levels and at country level is an integral part of this humanitarian effort, involving not only close collaboration amongst United Nations agencies but also with operational partners and with ICRC to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximise resources. At headquarters level, the close collaboration which has already evolved within the United Nations system will be further enhanced through the SEPHA office, under the overall supervision of USG Jonah. These co-ordination efforts have been greatly facilitated by the secondment of UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO and WHO staff to the office for the duration of this appeal and by the close involvement of UNDRO.

38. At country level, the individual structures which already exist to facilitate co-ordination amongst United Nations agencies and with NGOs, ICRC and the international community, will be strengthened to enable close collaboration and effective sharing of information and resources. Attention has already been given to the establishment of effective monitoring systems. In coming weeks, the monitoring capabilities of individual United Nations agencies will be further enhanced by the placement of additional staff and adequate support services. Where appropriate, NGOs will be enlisted to assist with monitoring of food distribution to target groups.

39. As well as keeping the Secretary-General informed about humanitarian issues relating to the Horn of Africa crisis, the SEPHA office is responsible for the preparation of monthly status reports, based on information provided by field offices. These reports will contain up-to-date information on the situation and progress of programme responses in each of the five affected countries and will be distributed on the first of every month, beginning October 1991, to donors, the media, NGOs and other interested parties. The report will also contain information on pledges and donations received and on unmet needs.



MAP NO. 3475 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

V. CURRENT SITUATION:

Ethiopia

SEPHA Appeal
1 September – 31 December 1991

Estimated number of affected people	
Drought affected	8,000,000
Returnees	357,000
Refugees	650,000
Total	**9,007,000**

Funding Requirements ($ million)

Agency	Drought Affected	Refugees/ Returnees	Total
UNHCR		27.33	27.33
UNICEF	42.70		42.70
WFP	88.18	0.60	88.78
FAO	21.23		21.23
WHO	14.08		14.08
Total	**166.19**	**27.93**	**194.12**

40. The combination of recurring severe drought and civil war has, over the years, severely disrupted the social, political and economic activities of a large portion of the Ethiopian population, resulting in the massive displacement of rural people and loss of life. In recent months, following the rapid advances by forces allied against the former Ethiopian Government and the fall of the Government on 26 May 1991, peaceful conditions are being gradually restored. As the civil authority collapsed in Ethiopia, however, and law and order temporarily broke down, relief efforts in many parts of the country were brought to a halt. Members of the defeated Government's armed forces, civil servants and their families, fled to Djibouti, Kenya and the Sudan. Disruption of relief supplies and conflict, in turn, also led to the sudden flight of many thousands of Somali and Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia back to their countries of origin.

41. The legacy of war in Ethiopia is a crippled economy, bankrupt treasury, and property and infrastructure which have been plundered or destroyed. In many parts of the country, basic health services no longer function and essential health programmes, such as immunisation of children and women, have been disrupted. In war-torn regions, stocks of essential drugs are extremely low or non-existent. Disease control activities have broken down. The toll on the agricultural sector, including livestock, has also been heavy. Many thousands of animals have died in the drought or as a result of conflict. Seeds for planting in the present main cropping season have been lost or eaten.

42. To add to the country's already severe and complex problems, 357,000 Ethiopians, formerly in refugee camps in Somalia, have returned to Ethiopia and are living in precarious conditions in areas in the east and southern parts of the country, access to which poses formidable logistic problems. Additionally, in the aftermath of civil conflict, the demobilisation of former government soldiers, which began in July 1991, has resulted in the massive movement of ex-soldiers and their families to the south of the country. Many of them lack food, shelter, clothing, access to clean drinking water and health care.

Refugees and Returnees

Eastern Ethiopia:

43. During the height of the conflict in Ethiopia and the subsequent disruption of the food pipeline, large numbers of Somali refugees who had sought sanctuary within Ethiopia are reported to have fled back to their country of origin. As food supplies resumed and security improved, however, many returned to the eastern camps. In recent weeks, large numbers of the 600,000 Somalis in camps in eastern Ethiopia have repeatedly expressed their desire to repatriate provided they receive assistance for their return and that the serious security threat posed by the estimated 500,000 mines planted mainly in and around Hargeisa is removed. A large-scale repatriation programme has now been designed, including the provision of repatriation packages in the form of cash and basic household items. As funds for this programme become available and operational conditions exist for its implementation, the refugee population figure in Ethiopia will be adjusted to take into account those who have received repatriation assistance.

44. In addition to disrupting the food pipeline to refugee camps, some destruction of camp infrastructure and project equipment occurred during recent disturbances. Equipment will thus have to be replaced and infrastructure restored. Food and relief items have also accumulated in the port of Djibouti. Although this made it possible to restore the food pipeline to Eastern Ethiopia quickly, the logistic capacity at Djibouti requires reinforcement to ensure adequate and timely delivery of food and relief supplies.

45. Around 135,000 Ethiopians, formerly in refugee camps in Somalia, have also returned to eastern Ethiopia. The health and nutritional status of these returnees is generally poor, particularly so in the Kebrebeyah area, where recent reports indicate a high malnutrition rate. Stabilisation of the health and nutritional status of this group remains a primary objective of UNHCR. In addition to efforts to resume normal food deliveries to these groups, including through a WFP/UNHCR airlift operation, supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes are being implemented with the help of NGOs in the area.

South and South-East Ethiopia:

46. Out of the total 357,000 Ethiopian returnees, some 134,000 persons are located in the Dolo/Suftu areas adjacent to the Somali/Kenya borders and 88,000 in the Gode/Kelafo/ Mustahil areas of the Ogaden where they live amongst drought victims. The needs of returnees in drought-affected areas are particularly acute, since these areas are difficult to reach. Their situation has also been exacerbated by the disruption in the food pipeline for a month which resulted in a deterioration of their nutritional status. The situation, however, has improved with the launching of the relief operation from Kenya under which some 2,700 mts of food have already been transported to Dolo/Suftu out of a target consignment of 12,200 mts.

47. To help alleviate their plight and that of refugees in the Ogaden, a major airlift was initiated on 19 June and will continue until at least the end of September. This operation was complemented by an effective supplementary feeding programme which has prevented further deterioration in nutritional status.

48. A main objective of UNHCR in regard to these groups is to facilitate their return to areas of origin through the provision of a package of cash and food. Whilst some 20,000 persons are reported to have moved to their home areas, most are stranded where they initially arrived. Given their poor health and nutritional status, as well as the fact that conditions in their home areas are not always conducive to their return, initial assumptions that a quick return home of affected populations could be achieved have had to be revised to incorporate care and maintenance activities. When their return home becomes feasible, it is intended that a portion of the cash re-integration grant will be provided, in addition to the travel allocation initially given to returnees.

Western Ethiopia:

49. Of the estimated case-load of 400,000 Sudanese refugees in camps such as Itang, Fugnido and Dimma, most have fled into southern Sudan. Around 10,000 of these Sudanese refugees have returned to Ethiopia and it is possible that others may also make their way back to camps in the near future. A planning figure of 50,000 persons to enable fast responses to further influxes has thus been used for the pre-positioning of food aid and other emergency relief items in Gambella. This pre-positioning will act both as a buffer stock for those who may return to camps in eastern Ethiopia and to assist the population in south-east Sudan through a possible new supply corridor.

Elsewhere in Ethiopia:

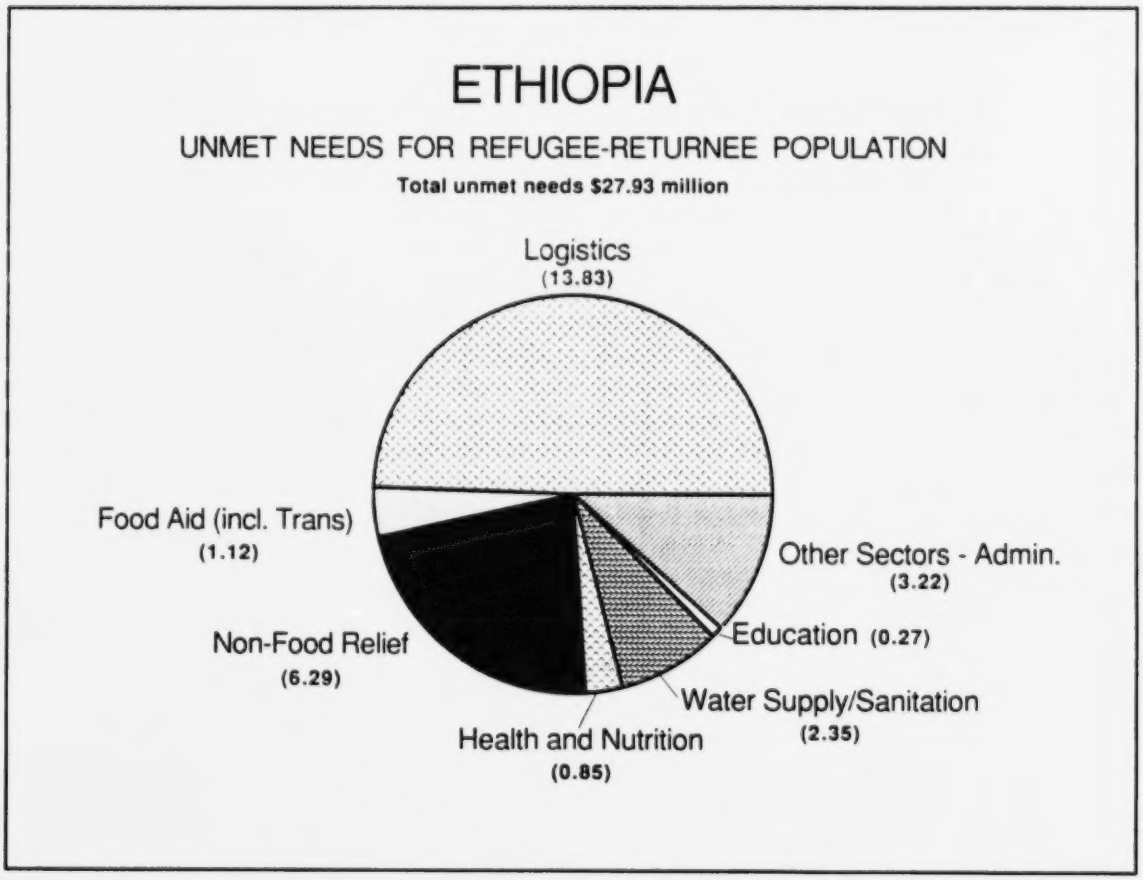
50. In addition to the 52,000 ex-military personnel and family members in the Sudan who have already begun to repatriate to Ethiopia, large numbers of military personnel have also sought refuge in Kenya and Djibouti. UNHCR's programme of assistance for these groups is dovetailed to the operation carried out by ICRC for assistance to demobilised soldiers.

51. Indications from Sudan are that prospects for a large-scale voluntary repatriation programme for other Ethiopian refugees are favourable. Groups of refugees are reported to

have already returned, mainly to Eritrea and Tigray. In the broader context, an overall rehabilitation programme will have to be drawn up for Eritrea in consultation both with national authorities and the international community. Such a programme would not only include rehabilitation of areas where returnees will settle but also a development plan and strategy for Eritrea as a whole. In view of the longer term character of such a programme, while it is important that the groundwork be laid in 1991, it has not been included in the present appeal.

Logistic Support:

52. Recent emergencies in the region have clearly demonstrated the need for a rapid deployment of transport resources to cope with ever changing refugee/returnee situations and additional needs emanating from cross-border operations. The need is evidenced by shifting situations within Ethiopia, as well as by prospective repatriation programmes such as the one in north-west Somalia, where a new fleet of trucks can not become immediately operational. In order for UNHCR to build this regional response capacity, 30 trucks, complimentary workshop equipment and 20 short-haul trucks for the Ogaden and Aware regions have been included in this appeal.



Provision of Food Aid Assistance

53. In terms of food aid alone, the needs of Ethiopia are substantial. Emergency food aid requirements of people affected by drought and civil war, including Eritrea, were originally estimated to be 941,000 mts. This rose to 990,943 mts following confirmation of the extent of drought in the Ogaden. The temporary partial suspension of relief operations after the fall of the former government, and the subsequent identification of additional needs led to a further review. Emergency food aid requirements for drought and conflict affected persons for 1991 are now estimated to be 1,006,000 mts, with an additional 211,471 mts required for refugees and returnees. Of this total requirement, pledges and deliveries amount to 1,067,000 mts, leaving a shortfall of some 148,000 mts. A large portion of the shortfall could be covered by local purchase in surplus producing areas of Tigray and Gojam.

54. The estimate of food aid requirements for displaced persons has not been modified since the previous appeal pending a further review of their situation and an assessment of needs of the newly displaced, including those of the 250,000 demobilised soldiers and their families. Since only a limited quantity of food was distributed to displaced persons during the first five months of the year, it is estimated that their needs for the remainder of 1991 will be covered if the overall shortfall of 148,000 mts is met. The food aid needs of Sudanese refugees in the western parts of Ethiopia and for returnees from Somalia have already been covered by pledges and donations. For the 600,000 Somali refugees in the east of Ethiopia, there is a shortfall of 2,747 mts of food.

55. The transitional Government in Ethiopia has already underlined the need to augment the national transport company to move relief and essential cargo. To address immediate needs, WFP has arranged for the lease of 50 Kenyan trucks which will operate in the Ogaden. Arrangements are being made to identify an additional 100 trucks from neighbouring countries. Fifty new trucks have been ordered for the World Food Programme's Transport Operation in Ethiopia (WTOE) and a request for more trucks is included in this current appeal. Part of the WTOE infrastructure, including offices, workshops, generators, low bed and recovery trucks were either lost, damaged or destroyed during disturbances. These items must be replaced.

56. Some donations have been received in 1991 for rehabilitation activities which would keep the port of Massawa operational. The list of requirements detailed in this appeal contain only those which have the highest priority in order to be able to continue the delivery and distribution of food to more than 2.2 million people in Eritrea in 1991.

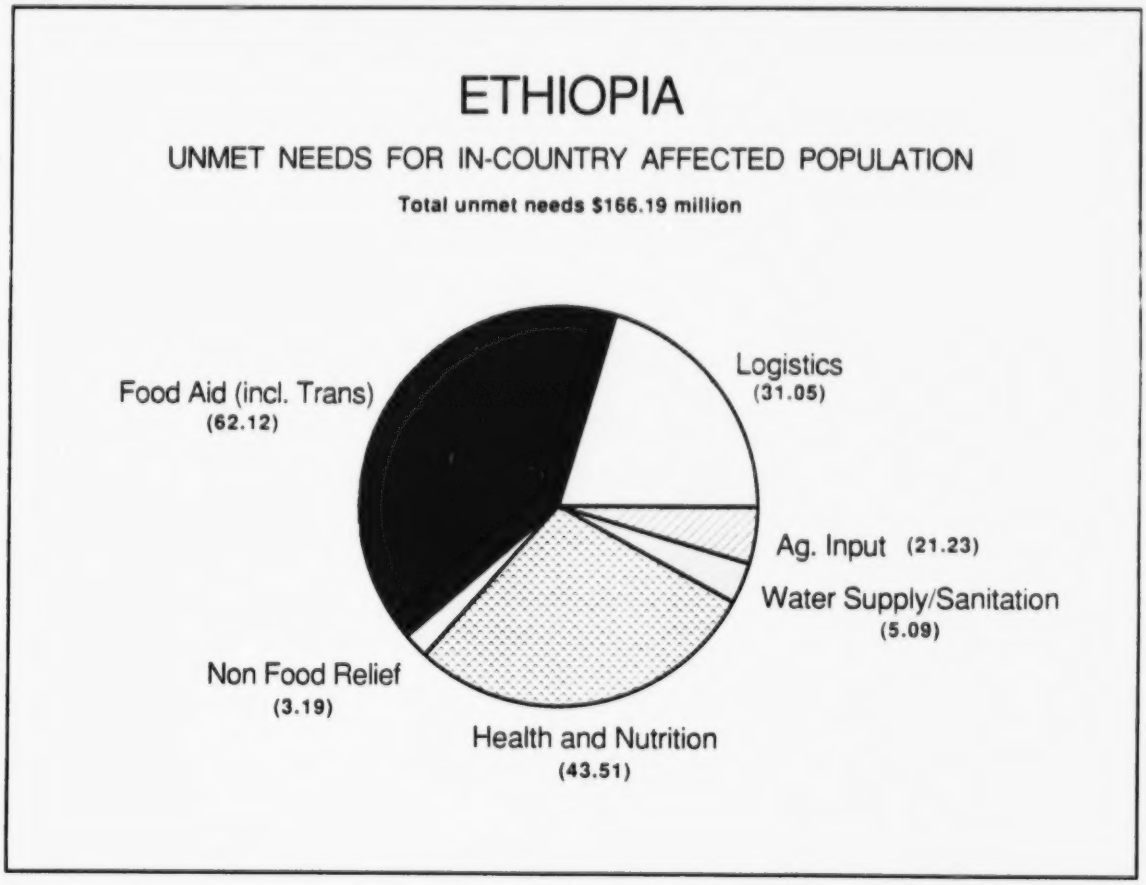
Health, Water and Sanitation

57. A major threat in post conflict Ethiopia is the increasing likelihood of disease and epidemics. Access to clean water and shelter has become more difficult and infant and maternal mortality and morbidity have risen accordingly. Lack of disease control measures has increased the threat of malaria and meningitis epidemics. The needs of Ethiopia, including Eritrea, in terms of essential drugs supply, are immense. In order to alleviate the situation, UNICEF has been officially requested to assist in the re-establishment of essential drugs supply for 15 million people in worst-affected areas.

58. Throughout all parts of Ethiopia, public facilities have suffered conflict-related damage. Given that even in the best of times, the health coverage in Ethiopia reached only 47 per cent of the population, this destruction has robbed large numbers of people of basic health care. While some buildings have been completely destroyed, others can be made functional through repairs.

59. UNICEF has already been working in all parts of the country to prevent child and maternal mortality and morbidity by providing non-food emergency assistance in the areas of health and immunisation programmes, nutritional activities, including supplementary feeding, emergency water supply and sanitation services, and provision of shelter and relief items. Major targets over the next four months are to provide six million children and women with emergency services in drought and conflict affected regions. This will include provision of safe drinking water for two million people and supplying minimum shelter requirements for the growing number of internally displaced.

60. In recent weeks, the United Nations has been requested to provide assistance to formerly inaccessible areas in Tigray, Wello and Eritrea. Through a closely co-ordinated inter-agency programme, UNICEF will extend its support to supplementary feeding programmes in Eritrea, as well as provision of immunisation programmes, health care, water and sanitation, shelter and logistic operations.

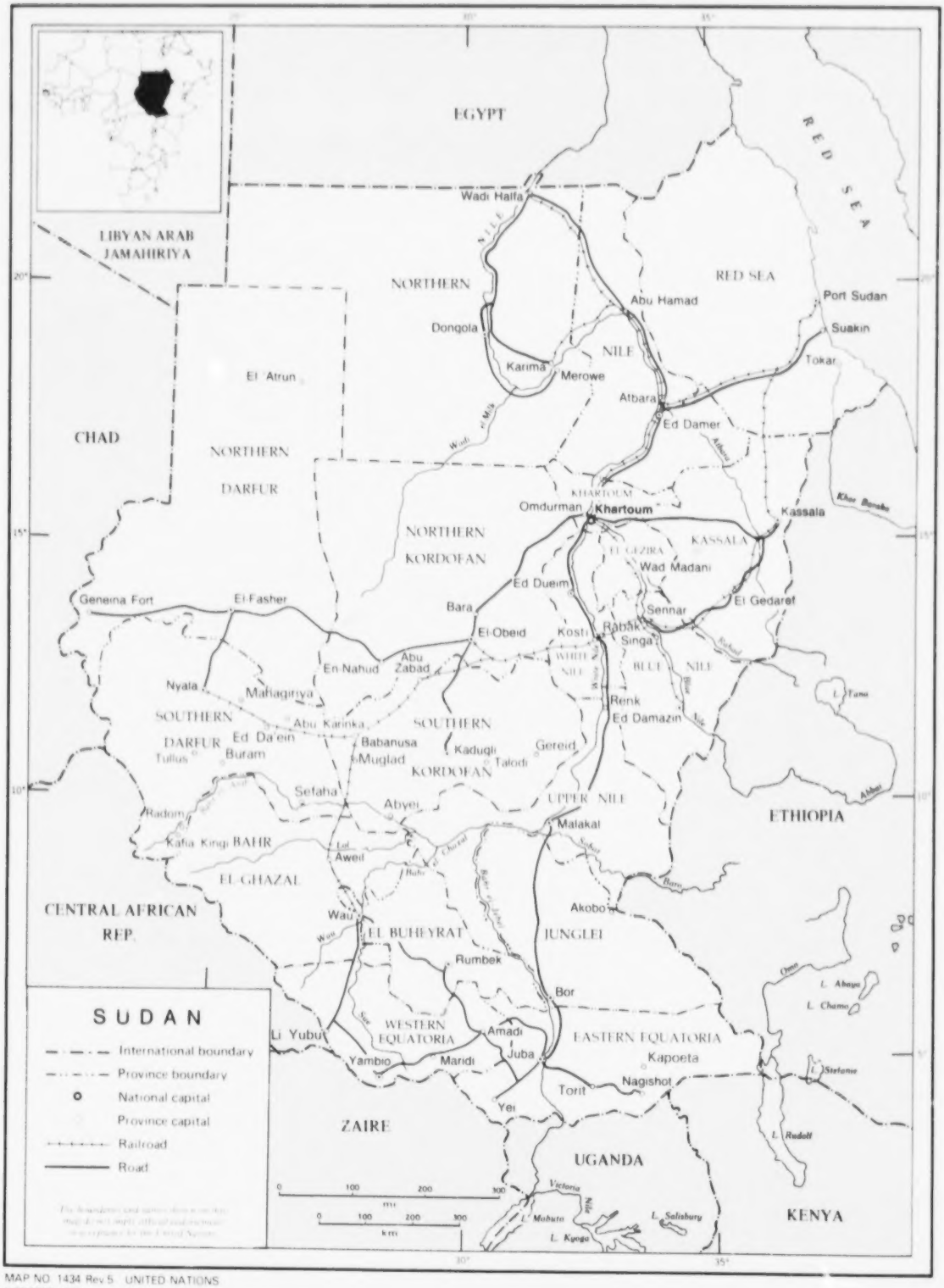


61. WHO will complement these efforts through a comprehensive review of existing health service structures and emergency rehabilitation of health facilities. Disease control activities to avert threatening epidemics will also be undertaken by both UNICEF and WHO. Initial focus will be on the four most severely damaged regions of Tigray, northern Wello, south Gonder and northern Shewa.

Agriculture, Household Food Security and Nutrition

62. In order to ensure that farms are quickly returned to full productivity, financial support is required by the Ethiopian Seeds Corporation to make up for losses suffered during conflict and to restart normal activities. This includes the urgent import of 3,700 mts of early maturing maize and sorghum seeds. Considerable damage was sustained by the two seed farms of Asella and Awassa, which were established with international and bilateral assistance for the production of pre-basic and basic seeds. Spare-parts are required to repair farm machinery to enable operations to be re-established. Further assistance is needed for the purchase of seed packing materials and vehicles to replace pick-ups lost in disturbances and to enable the expansion of activities into previously uncovered areas.

63. Substantial assistance is required for the import of fertiliser. In addition to the small amount required by the Ethiopian Seeds Corporation to organise seed production programmes for 1992/1993, the target for fertiliser in 1991/1992 for Ethiopian peasant farmers is 175,000 mts, an increase of almost 25 per cent over the current crop year. This quantity needs to be procured for delivery to Assab by November-December 1991 for onward distribution to the Marketing Centres during January through April 1992. This will avoid the heavy port congestion which normally occurs because of last minute fertiliser deliveries.



MAP NO. 1434 Rev.5 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1988

Sudan

SEPHA Appeal
1 September - 31 December 1991

Estimated number of affected people	
Drought affected	7,700,000
Returnees	260,000
Refugees	750,000
Total	**8,710,000**

Funding Requirements ($ million)			
Agency	**Draught Affected**	**Refugees/ Returnees**	**Total**
UNHCR		9.85	9.85
UNICEF	23.26	2.86	26.12
WFP	54.40	4.80	59.20
UNDP	0.92		0.92
FAO	3.68		2.68
WHO	7.50		7.50
Total	**89.76**	**17.51**	**107.27**

64. Exacerbated by civil war and the continuing serious decline of the Sudanese economy, the intensity of the 1990 drought in Sudan has led to severe food shortages and famine. Livestock deaths have been extensive and the price of scarce food supplies has soared. In spite of the scores of emergency feeding centers which have been established, malnutrition is increasing. Food aid requirements alone are estimated at 1.2 million mts — twice as much as was needed during the drought years of 1984-1985.

65. Of most immediate concern in the north of the country are the drought-affected in parts of Darfur, Central and Eastern Regions and South Kordofan. Many families are barely surviving by foraging for wild foods and leaves and most have reduced their food intake to one small meal a day. In areas such as El Butana, some families are down to one meal every other day. Unlike the famine of 1984-1985, when thousands of people gathered around relief camps, most families have either remained in, or have returned to their

villages for the current planting season. The consensus of opinion amongst many aid workers is that death from starvation is occurring in a number of areas.

66. The severe situation has been further exacerbated by the recent events in neighbouring Ethiopia, which have spilled over into the Sudan. In the north of Sudan, tens of thousands of Ethiopian ex-military and their families have crossed over the border into Kassala since May 1991. Large numbers of Sudanese refugees from camps in Ethiopia have fled from recent conflict inside Ethiopia into southern Sudan. While the established networks of Operation Lifeline Sudan have enabled immediate response in the south, ongoing programmes have been compromised due to the diversion of personnel and resources.

67. For the many thousands of families who have joined the large numbers of displaced in towns and cities, including Khartoum, the present circumstances are almost as grim. Food availability is sporadic or limited and too highly priced for both the displaced and the poorer townsfolk alike. While the situation in Malakal and places along the Nile has been alleviated by the arrival of WFP relief barges, towns such as Juba, Wau and Aweil remain cut off by road. Serious deterioration in the health status in the towns and the cities is also reported. Country-wide, essential drugs and vaccines are exhausted. Although the international community has responded to the deteriorating conditions, relief efforts have been hampered by logistic constraints and more recently, by heavy rains, which have rendered some roads impassable.

Refugees and Returnees

Northern Sudan

68. Since the end of May 1991, emergency assistance has been required for 52,000 Ethiopians, mainly ex-military personnel and some of their families, who have fled across the border into Kassala in eastern Sudan. US$3.4 million was allocated from UNHCR's Emergency Fund to meet the immediate needs of this group, with food diverted from stocks delivered by WFP for Ethiopian refugees established in refugee camps inside the Sudan and receiving food assistance.

69. Indications from new arrivals are that most wish to return to their home areas as quickly as possible. Since both the Government of Sudan and UNHCR attach the highest priority to the early repatriation of this group, contacts were immediately established with the authorities in Addis Ababa to ensure they could return in safety and dignity. UNHCR has now registered all those who wish to repatriate and from 29 July to 2 August 1991, an initial group of some 3,623 ex-army officers with some dependents had been airlifted by UNHCR to Addis Ababa. Airlifting will continue to transport the remaining 48,000 to their areas of origin.

70. Of the 370,000 other Ethiopian refugees, mainly from Eritrea and Tigray, assisted by UNHCR in northern Sudan, developments in Ethiopia have opened up the prospect of voluntary repatriation. While sustained assistance will be required until they return to their home areas, a UNHCR fact-finding mission undertaken in Sudan and Eritrea in July-August 1991 concluded that up to 250,000 refugees in the Sudan are likely to repatriate to Eritrea. Some 10,000 refugees have already registered for repatriation.

Southern Sudan

71. In late May 1991, large numbers of Sudanese refugees, formerly in camps in Ethiopia, returned to the south of Sudan. While significant numbers have moved on to their home areas, some 260,000 have temporarily settled around the areas of Nasir, Akobo, Pochalla, Pakok and Waat. The situation for many of these people remains exceedingly precarious. At Pakok, where some 20,000 people are reported to have arrived, the area is largely uninhabited due to lack of a perennial source of water. Reports have also been received that returnees have started to arrive in the Ayod and Bor areas. If returnees are to stay in southern Sudan, immediate international assistance is required to facilitate urgent interventions, such as provision of adequate water, food, seeds, tools and shelter. Immunisation programmes must be mounted to prevent outbreaks of measles which continue to be a common occurrence amongst refugees and famine-affected children.

Provision of Food Aid Assistance

72. Of the estimated 1.2 million mts of emergency food aid needs for both north and south Sudan for 1991, so far about 660,000 mts have been pledged of which 582,000 mts are for northern Sudan and 78,000 mts for the south. The relief operation started late i.e. end of March instead of January 1991, with the result that pre-positioning of adequate stock-piles of food into key locations in the north was not possible and that requirements for the first three months were largely unmet.

73. To date, about 310,000 mts have been delivered to the north of Sudan and 22,000 mts to the south. Total needs for the north for the period August to end December 1991 are estimated to be 375,000 mts against availability of remaining pledges which amount to 272,000 mts. There is therefore an additional need of approximately 100,000 mts which still remains uncovered for drought-affected persons in the north of Sudan.

74. Due to the late start to relief efforts and the severe logistic constraints which prevail in the Sudan, additional substantial funding is required for airlifting and airdropping of food aid into areas where needs are critical but which are currently inaccessible by road. Recent negotiations with the Government of Sudan and SPLM to open the road corridor to Juba have not been successful and there is thus the continuing need to supply Juba by air. WFP estimates that a minimum amount of 7,500 mts will have to be airlifted into Juba at a rate of 1,500 mts per month until December 1991.

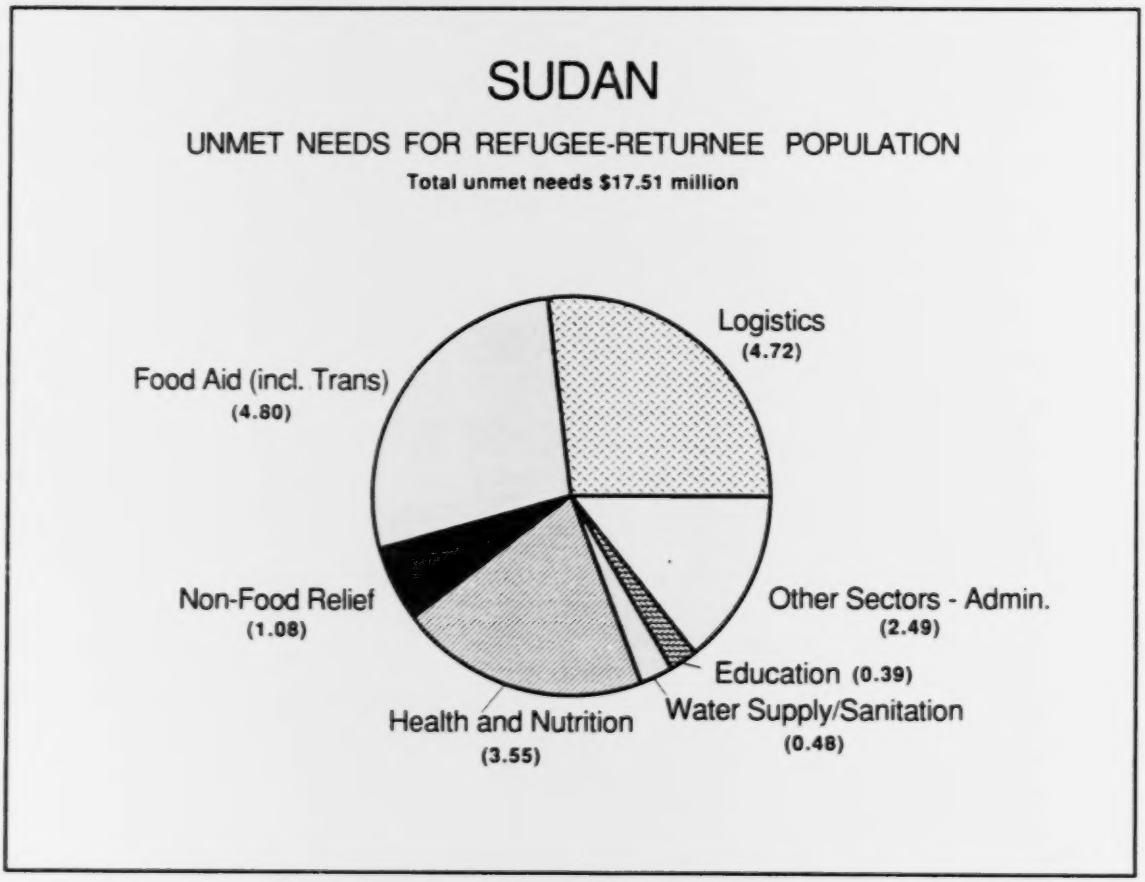
75. Similarly, the situation in Wau is critical and WFP started an airlift of 3,000 mts of food from El Obeid to Wau at the end of July. Costs of airlifting 500 mts are already covered but an additional amount of money is required for 2,500 mts. A number of small towns such as Aweil and Akon are isolated and in need of food aid. WFP plans to airlift about 3,000 mts to these areas.

76. The situation in Darfur is deteriorating, with limited quantities of relief food delivered so far due to logistics bottle-necks. It is therefore necessary to undertake an airlift/airdrop to those areas which have become inaccessible by road due to the rainy season. Efforts are underway to expand the road/rail operation as well as to arrange for airlifts. WFP is requesting additional funds for the airlift/airdrop operation.

77. In the south, deliveries of relief supplies have been seriously affected by the lack of agreement on Operation Lifeline Sudan delivery modalities. So far, out of the 22,000 mts of food which has been delivered, 8,000 mts went to Juba and 14,000 mts to SPLM-held areas. As the rainy season has started, it is unlikely that WFP can, at this stage, deliver more than an additional 15,000 mts to SPLM-held areas. This amount of food, together with transport costs has already been committed.

78. It should be noted that the situation in Sudan is extremely fluid and has also been affected by the influxes of refugees into Kassala, north Sudan and Sudanese returnees into southern Sudan. Taking into account these developments, some revision of food aid and related requirements has been made. In order to cover the needs of the influx into Kassala, WFP is requesting resources for this number for six months for which 5,000 mts of food will be required along with transport costs. For those who have returned to southern Sudan from refugee camps in Ethiopia, ICRC is airlifting the food requirements for 75,000 of these returnees camped at Pochalla. A total of 7,875 mts of food is thus required for the remaining returnees, who will need continued assistance.

79. Out of this amount, 3,500 mts has been pledged and a further 4,375 mts is required. It is proposed that 3,500 mts will be airdropped and 4,375 mts moved by road or by river



transport. So far pledges have already been received for airdropping 3,500 mts. Additional pledges are thus required for 4,375 mts for delivery by road or river.

80. WFP's operational expenditure relating to the northern operation has largely been met, leaving a balance of US$800,000 which still needs to be covered. In addition, it is estimated that a further US$700,000 is required for the southern operation to meet the costs of additional monitors, logistics officers, equipment and staff salaries.

Health, Water and Sanitation Services

81. The paucity of the drug supply in Sudan was highlighted by the influx of refugees into the northern part of the country. The provision of emergency drugs for this relatively small group all but exhausted the state supplies and placed a severe strain on national resources. Urgent interventions by WHO, UNICEF and NGOs, have temporarily alleviated the situation, but reports from many parts of the country reveal a high incidence of malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. High tuberculosis prevalence has also been noted.

82. Both WHO and UNICEF will seek to address this critical need through the provision of basic drug and vaccine supply at national and local levels. Close co-ordination between the two agencies and the Government will be maintained, so there will be no duplication of efforts. Under the WHO request for funds for essential drug supply, some drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis have been included, as well as for insecticides to enable some disease control activities to resume.

83. Working closely with and through NGOs, UNICEF has been operating on both sides of Sudan's civil conflict to provide essential non-food relief and basic emergency services. Recent breakthroughs have included access to large areas of the south and the delivery of oral rehydration salts (ORS) through community health workers and NGOs in drought-affected areas. These breakthroughs have facilitated improved immunisation coverage which has now reached 75 per cent in the government-held towns. In order to protect the malnourished from succumbing to disease and infections, particularly measles outbreaks, vaccination programmes to protect women and children against common diseases must be expanded as quickly as possible. Establishment or rehabilitation of basic health services are major priorities.

84. To alleviate acute water shortages and avoid deaths through unsafe water supplies, the provision of safe drinking water is essential. Although UNICEF efforts have so far succeeded in providing safe water supplies to a quarter of a million people, the programme will be expanded to meet the needs of a further 750,000 people. This will require rapid surveys of existing water and sanitation services and the accelerated provision of equipment, such as hand pumps, pipes, tanks and fittings.

85. Programmes will also be undertaken to train health workers and to strengthen the capacity of communities to manage and maintain their own water supply systems once they have been installed. Some support will be provided to education facilities to promote basic literacy. Particular attention will be paid to training health workers and teachers to provide counselling services to children suffering from conflict-related trauma.

Agriculture, Household Food Security and Nutrition

86. Rains, although late in some areas, are reported to have fallen countrywide and thanks to efforts by the international community, Government of Sudan, the World Bank, NGOs and United Nations agencies, a limited amount of seeds has been procured and dispatched to farmers for planting. The cautious optimism generated by the rains for the next crop season, however, is tempered by the knowledge that insufficient seeds have been available and that much seed has been eaten by hungry families. Farm tools have also been lost or sold to buy food, while shortages of fuel and spare parts in the mechanised sector give further cause for concern. Since there is insufficient time to enable the provision of additional cereal seeds for the current crop season, vegetable seeds will be provided by FAO and UNICEF to supplement staple crops and act as a buffer to impoverished families through consumption and sale.

87. As part of this effort, UNICEF's home garden programme will be extended amongst the displaced communities in Kordofan and Khartoum. Plans are also being discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture in Wau to implement a similar programme which is hoped will be replicated in other Government-held towns. Further supplies of hand tools will be distributed by FAO and UNICEF for war and drought affected persons and for recent returnees to Sudan.

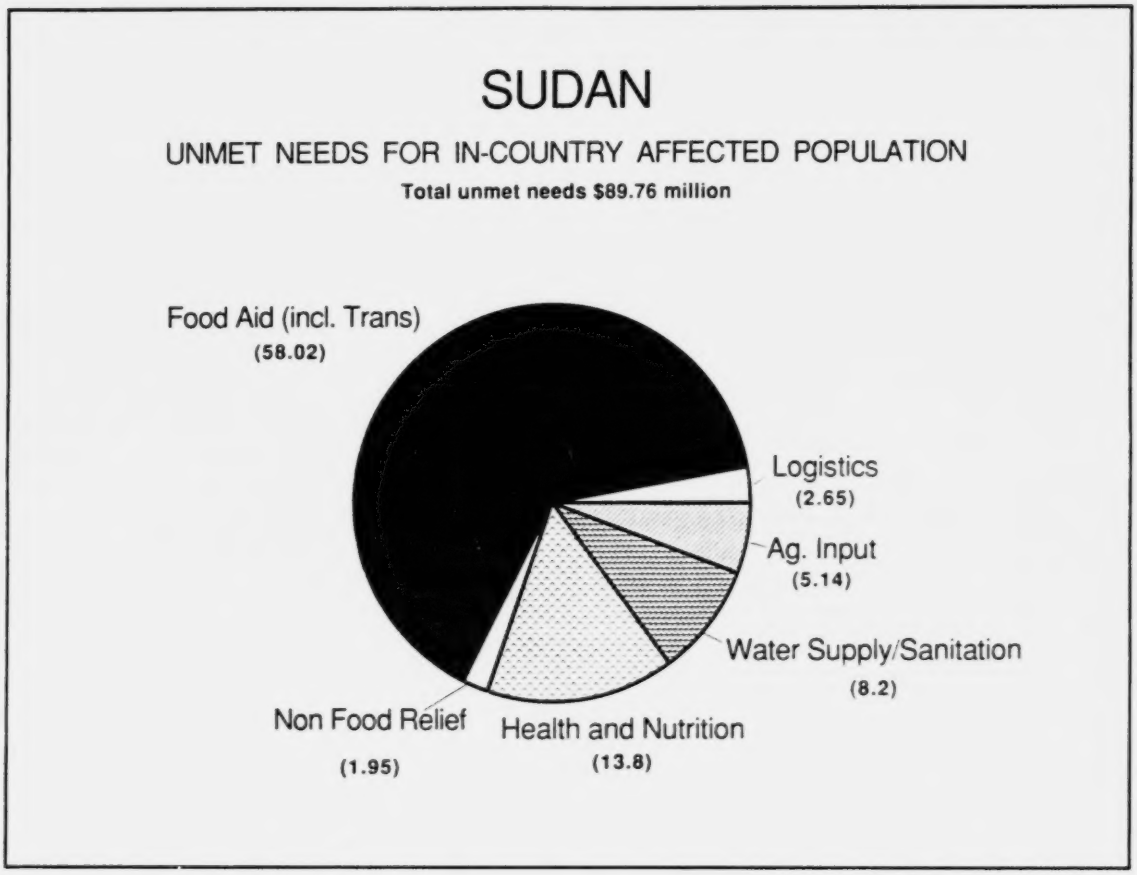
88. In addition, fodder seeds, unavailable within Sudan, are urgently required to help replace the pasture which was devastated in the drought and to help arrest the degradation of grazing areas through over-grazing, uncontrolled fires and shifting cultivation. A fodder propagation centre has recently been established and seeding will be carried out in irrigated areas or in places where sufficient moisture remains in the ground to allow cultivation.

89. Two million cattle in Sudan have been protected against rinderpest through UNICEF and ICRC animal vaccination programmes, which have been in some areas closely linked to child immunisation programmes. Such programmes will be expanded through FAO and UNICEF assistance to help ensure the survival and well-being of remaining livestock.

90. Throughout the Sudan, prices of basic food stuffs have risen to unprecedented levels. In some towns, a 90 kgs bag of grain has reached prices seven times higher than during the same period in 1990. Most families in both rural and urban areas can thus no longer afford to meet their basic food needs. In order to protect the most vulnerable, UNIMIX and high protein supplementary foods are required for special feeding programmes. Special focus must also be placed on nutritional surveillance to monitor malnutrition levels to ensure that prompt interventions can be made.

Provision of Relief, Shelter Items and Operational Support Services

91. Many recently displaced persons are without even minimum shelter. With the onset of the rains, the urgent provision of blankets, plastic sheeting and other relief materials is a priority. Additional items, such as household utensils and cooking sets for feeding centres are also urgently required.

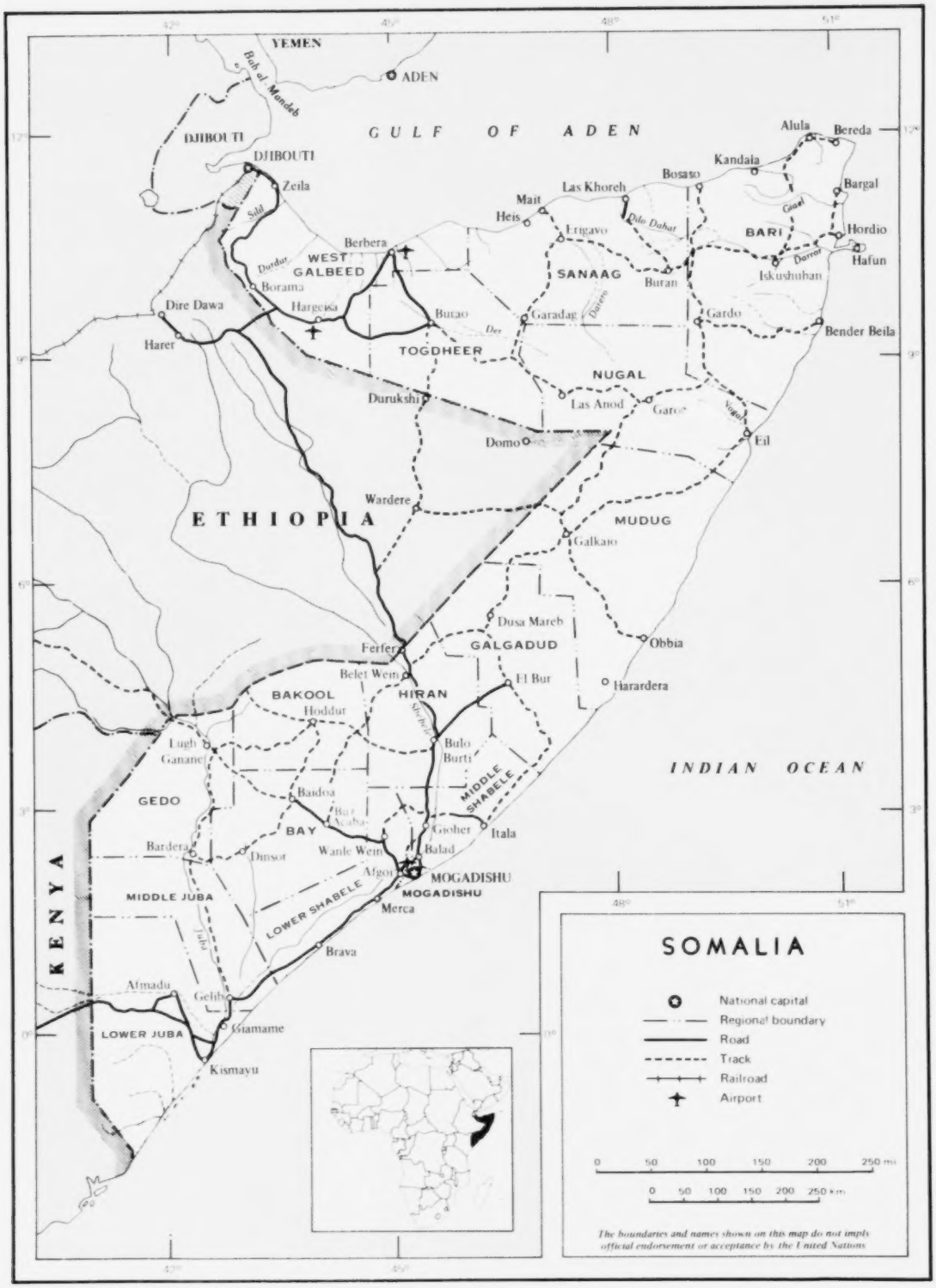


92. UNICEF will continue to operate both through its Khartoum office and out of Nairobi and Lokichokio to ensure access to all target groups. The rapid increase in the emergency and the unforseen problem of returnees fleeing from Ethiopia has placed a heavy strain on already over-stretched field personnel. Support from the international community is needed for the provision of additional staff and vehicles. In addition, owing to the inaccessibility of vast areas of the country, aircraft will continue to be required both for the Nairobi/ Lokichokio operations and out of Khartoum to enable the delivery of high value, low volume essential supplies, such as cold chain and drugs, as well as for the transport of relief personnel and NGO partners.

93. Communication equipment for programmes to assist Sudanese returnees have already been provided to UNICEF by UNHCR, but additional support for communication equipment, such as radios, is still required for UNICEF's operations out of Khartoum. Agreements with the Government of Sudan only allow for airlifting of food by heavy aircraft into approved destinations, thus items such as blankets, plastic sheeting and drugs have so far had to be ferried on OLS Twin Otters from the Lokichokio base. Given the limited capacity

of these aircraft and the urgent needs of Sudanese returnees, one larger aircraft and additional boats to reach areas along the river which are inaccessible by road are required.

94. Assistance is also required for the United Nations Emergency Unit in Sudan which serves as the Secretariat for the Special Co-ordinator for Emergency Relief Operations. In addition to its co-ordinating role, the Emergency Unit has expanded its air operations to include two Twin Otters so that United Nations agencies, non-governmental organisations and relief-related Government institutions can reach people in need. Such aircraft are also employed to deliver highly sensitive relief goods, such as medicines and vaccines, as well as other urgently required relief materials.



MAP NO. 1405 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
AUGUST 1991

Somalia

SEPHA Appeal
1 September - 31 December 1991

Estimated number of affected people	
Drought affected	4,500,000
Returnees	*100,000
Refugees	**
Total	**4,600,000

Funding Requirements ($ million)

Agency	Drought Affected	Refugees/ Returnees	Total
UNHCR		10.14	10.14
UNICEF	8.57		8.57
WFP	34.16		34.16
WHO	9.79		9.79
FAO	25.18		25.18
UNDP	0.50		0.50
UNDRO	1.50		1.50
Total	**79.70**	**10.14**	**89.84**

* Rough estimate as population not registered.

** Refugee numbers at this stage remain undetermined.

95. The past three years of civil war and insecurity have left Somalia in ruins. In many parts of the country, even basic essentials, such as water, shelter, and medical attention are no longer obtainable. Eighty-five per cent of housing in Hargeisa, Burao, Kismayo and other large towns has been damaged or totally ruined. Although large numbers of people have fled from the capital Mogadiscio, between 60-70 injured persons are admitted daily into make-shift first-aid facilities which have neither trained personnel nor medical supplies. Countrywide, infrastructure, such as communication systems, airports, hospitals, banks, hotels, government ministries and institutions, no longer function because of damage or destruction.

96. As a result of conflict and turmoil, some 4.5 million people, mostly women and children, are considered to be at serious risk. Many thousands have become displaced, fleeing in large numbers across national borders to Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya.

97. Agricultural activities, which were already severely affected in some areas because of drought in 1990, have been further disrupted due to conflict. Livestock have been lost through theft, drought, the spread of diseases and malnutrition. Irrigation pumps, tractors and animal veterinary facilities have been destroyed. Food shortages in many parts of Somalia are acute and what food is available has rocketed in price. Malnutrition levels in some areas are consequently reported to be very high.

98. Since the battle for the capital city, Mogadiscio, in December 1990, a new interim government has been formed in the south of the country, while the north is under the control of the Somali National Movement (SNM). Inter-clan fighting, however, has continued and some areas are still insecure and are unable to be reached by relief efforts. In addition to insecurity, around a half a million land mines planted during the conflict continue to be a major concern. While mine-clearing operations are underway, the threat of further accidents from mines around major towns continues.

99. Along with NGOs and the ICRC, the United Nations has re-established its international presence in both the north and south of the country as of August. Relief efforts have increased, but continue to be handicapped by lack of infrastructure, internal logistics capacity, insecurity and the present shortage of counter-part operating partners.

Refugees and Returnees

Northern Somalia:

100. Since mid-1987, up to 600,000 refugees mainly from northern Somalia have fled into eastern Ethiopia due to conflict, being assisted by UNHCR relief operations costing US$ 40 million in 1991. With the military victory of the Issaq-backed Somali National Movement in the north of Somalia in February 1991, voluntary repatriation became a viable option for 430,000 of that particular clan. Large numbers of Somalis, formerly in refugee camps in Ethiopia, are reported to have returned to north Somalia, but many are men who have left their families in Ethiopia. It is anticipated that by the end of the year, however, that assistance to these and other groups repatriating from Ethiopia may begin.

101. To facilitate the implementation of a returnee assistance programme for Somalis presently in Ethiopia, UNHCR is re-establishing its presence in northern Somalia. Modalities for the registration of returnees will also be established and UNHCR will seek the support of development agencies to ensure that repatriation programmes can be integrated into a broader rehabilitation effort.

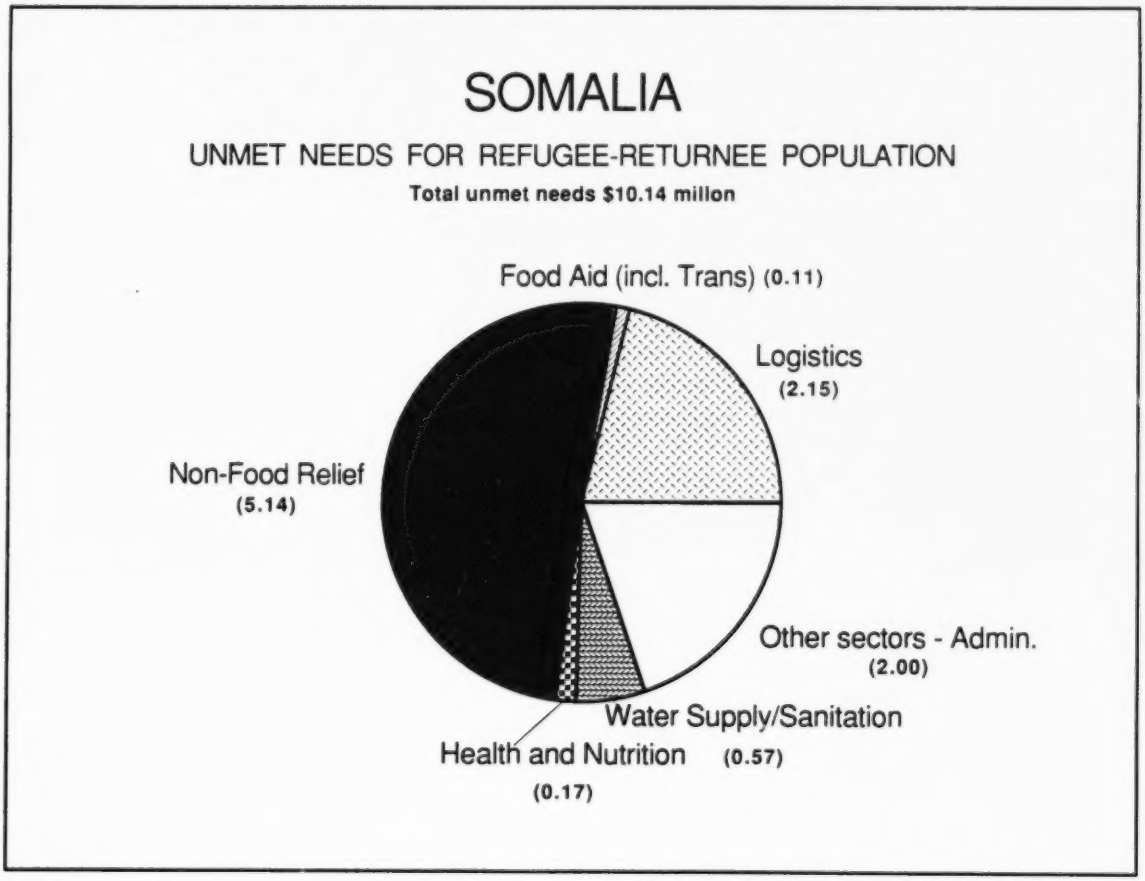
102. Substantial progress has been made by UNICEF and voluntary agencies in improving safe water supplies. However, water still remains a major constraint to repatriation efforts. The large number of mines which still need to be cleared continues to pose a serious threat to the security of the present population and to potential returnees. UNHCR's repatriation

programme is therefore based on the realistic assumption that the return movement will be gradual and that its pace will depend on the removal of these constraints.

103. The returnee programme is built around three major components, the first being logistics. The port of Berbera is operational and there is sufficient storage capacity. In establishing a transport system, initially maximum use will have to be made of the trucking capacity which is already available in the area. This will entail ensuring fuel is available, spare parts and workshop facilities for the repair and rehabilitation of trucks. Implementation arrangements for these activities have been entrusted to CARE.

104. A second major component is the need to identify a suitable distribution system, to ensure effective delivery of relief assistance to returnees. It is envisaged that a repatriation package will be made available to returnees immediately prior to their departure from Ethiopia. This package will consist of a cash grant, domestic utensils, such as water containers, canvas sheet and cooking utensils and some basic construction tools.

105. In order to facilitate repatriation efforts, a series of carefully planned inputs into food, building materials, health and water sectors in the Northwest of the country is being considered. Such activities should not distinguish between returnees, displaced persons and



those who remained in their homes during the conflict. In particular food programming will be based on market sales, supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups and food for work. This will involve careful monetisation of food which can be purchased by returnees using their cash grant.

106. The plan foresees that proceeds from market sales will be used for funding reconstruction and development programmes in the Northwest which will be integrated into the broader development effort. Assistance is foreseen in the water sector through OXFAM, which will augment water tanker operations in Hargeisa and elsewhere and equip the local water authorities and supply pumps and generators for Boroma until the water system is rehabilitated. In view of the immense needs, however, a more comprehensive effort in the water sector will be required. In the health sector, the programme will reactivate three hospital laboratories and supply equipment and essential medicines to targeted areas where returnees have congregated.

Southern Somalia:

107. Some Ethiopian refugees are reported to have remained in southern Somalia. UNHCR's activities in the south will thus aim at providing emergency relief assistance, essentially in supplementary feeding and health sectors to this group pending their voluntary repatriation. These measures will be integrated into and considered as part of a broader programme for assistance to displaced persons. Assistance towards voluntary repatriation and re-integration will be provided to Somalis returning to southern Somalia mainly from Kenya and Ethiopia.

Provision of Food Aid Assistance

108. Undoubtedly the food needs of the Somali people are large and urgent both for the displaced and for returnees. However, given the constraints mentioned earlier there is a limit to what can be done in the immediate future. As the fragile food marketing system begins to re-establish itself in Somalia, WFP's approach over the next four months will be to provide a safety net through ICRC and NGO vulnerable group feeding programmes and small food for work projects, while other agencies and donors will provide food through the marketing system by carefully managed monetization.

109. Of the 600,000 refugees in Ethiopia, 430,000 are considered likely to repatriate voluntarily to northern Somalia. However, provision of food aid once inside Somalia would be extremely problematic, since it will be impossible to distinguish returnees from non-returnees. Moreover, because of upheavals in the country, much of the general population has been internally displaced and suffers from the same problems as the returnees. It is considered that a large-scale food assistance programme in the north would adversely affect the re-emerging local marketing structures and act as a disincentive to the planting of crops.

110. In the initial stages, a phased approach is being adopted by WFP for vulnerable group feeding programmes. Food is already being provided to ICRC and CARE which have re-established themselves in Somalia and have begun food assistance programmes. The food is targeted to vulnerable groups, initially in accessible areas and will expand on a gradual

basis. The current ICRC programme aims to assist 300,000 persons in all parts of the country and requires a total of 29,580 mts of food aid for July to December 1991.

111. In its first phase, a WFP shipment of 1,800 mts of rice, 1,200 mts to the south and 600 mts to the north has been made for distribution by ICRC through the network of Red Crescent Societies. Further WFP shipments of 5,000 mts of rice and 735 mts of vegetable oil will arrive for the ICRC. CARE will also assist 300,000 persons, mainly in Central Somalia and requires a total of 40,000 mts for this operation, including 10,000 mts for monetisation and distribution through the marketing system.

112. The second phase covers three shipments of food aid which are due to arrive in Somalia during August. These shipments, comprising 13,000 mts of wheat flour, sorghum, lentils and powdered milk will be distributed through CARE at Mogadiscio as part of CARE's feeding programme for mostly women and children. This will be supplemented by a shipment of 450 mts of vegetable oil in September. CARE plans to work with the Somali Red Crescent Society as its principle co-operating agency with respect to distribution, and with other NGOs.

113. Depending upon the success of the first two stages, and as the needs become clearer, the third phase of WFP assistance would involve further shipments of food aid, either directly from donor countries, or borrowed from the large food aid stocks which can be quickly mobilised out of Djibouti. CARE is currently preparing a programme for northern Somalia for the remainder of 1991 for a total of 6,000 mts of which 5,000 mts would be market sales, 500 mts for vulnerable group feeding and 500 mts for food for work projects. Future assistance will depend upon the success of these programmes.

114. As stated earlier, the current situation in Somalia remains very fluid and thus calls for donors to provide WFP with maximum flexibility in its assistance for Somalia. While the basic port infrastructure at the two key ports is intact, there will be substantial needs for logistics support, transport capacity enhancement and infrastructure upkeep and maintenance. At present this is estimated at US$34.16 million. There is also a clear need for port management support in Berbera given the turnover of port administration staff after the civil war. Due to the security situation the needs at the port of Kisimayo have not been assessed.

Health, Water and Sanitation Services

115. Some 2.6 million women and children are estimated to have been affected by conflict which has left as many as two million Somalis homeless. As well as food shortages which have resulted in malnutrition, the risk of death through the spread of diseases because of lack of health care and safe water and sanitation services has also increased.

116. A large number of health workers have either moved to other parts of Somalia or have fled the country. Hospitals can not function because there are no drugs, food, equipment or laboratory facilities. In the last few months, some MCH centres in Mogadiscio have been re-established, but lack of equipment, staff, and drugs remains of considerable concern. As initial emergency steps to meet the urgent health needs of affected populations, UNICEF and WHO have collaborated closely in the identification of key priority concerns. UNICEF

has, in recent months, also co-operated with CARITAS to implement an EPI programme in the Berbera region. Around 150 mts of emergency supplies have also been airlifted for NGOs, SCF-UK, MSF-Holland and World Concern. Urgently required shipments of medical supplies, shelter materials and supplementary food were air-freighted by UNICEF into Somalia on 23 July 1991.

117. The aftermath of the civil war has seen the severe disruption of water supply and sanitation services. In all major towns, destruction of water supply and sewage systems has resulted in health hazards and increased incidence of water borne diseases such as dysentery, diarrhoea and hepatitis. In most towns, people have had to depend on water supplies provided through water tankers and donkey carts; these carrying untreated water which is often not fit for human consumption.

118. To prevent further widespread suffering and deaths, priority areas for coming months include the restoration, re-equipping and reactivation of essential health and nutrition services, water supply and sanitation services, shelter and relief items and emergency communication systems. Such activities will be the joint responsibility of UNICEF and WHO. As part of its overall efforts, UNICEF will expand its health worker and community water management training programmes, as well as continue to provide support to international and indigenous NGOs to facilitate expansion of their health, water and sanitation activities.

Agriculture, Household Food Security and Nutrition

119. The economy of Somalia is by and large based on livestock and agriculture, both of which have great potential. The total area normally cropped is about 700,000 hectares of which 84 per cent lie with small holders. Rainfed agriculture constitutes 78 per cent of agricultural activities, with the remaining 22 per cent under flood or canal irrigation. There are two agricultural seasons, namely Gu' and Der. The former begins in April with harvest in August and the latter starts at the end of August with the harvest in December. Three years of conflict and drought in 1990 have severely disrupted normal agricultural activities. In addition, there has been almost total destruction of infrastructure in the agricultural sector. Drought, shortages of fuel and spare parts, have added to the toll.

120. Although planting is now taking place for the harvest in December 1991, yields will inevitably be affected by the displacement of people, lack of pumps for irrigation and the fact that many seeds have been eaten by families with no other access to food. Since it is too late to procure and deliver seed for this current planting season, it is thus considered imperative that sufficient quantities of seeds, hand-tools and pumps are pre-positioned inside Somalia ready for distribution to farmers for the following season beginning March/April 1992. These seeds and other inputs will have to be ordered now if they are to arrive in time for effective distribution.

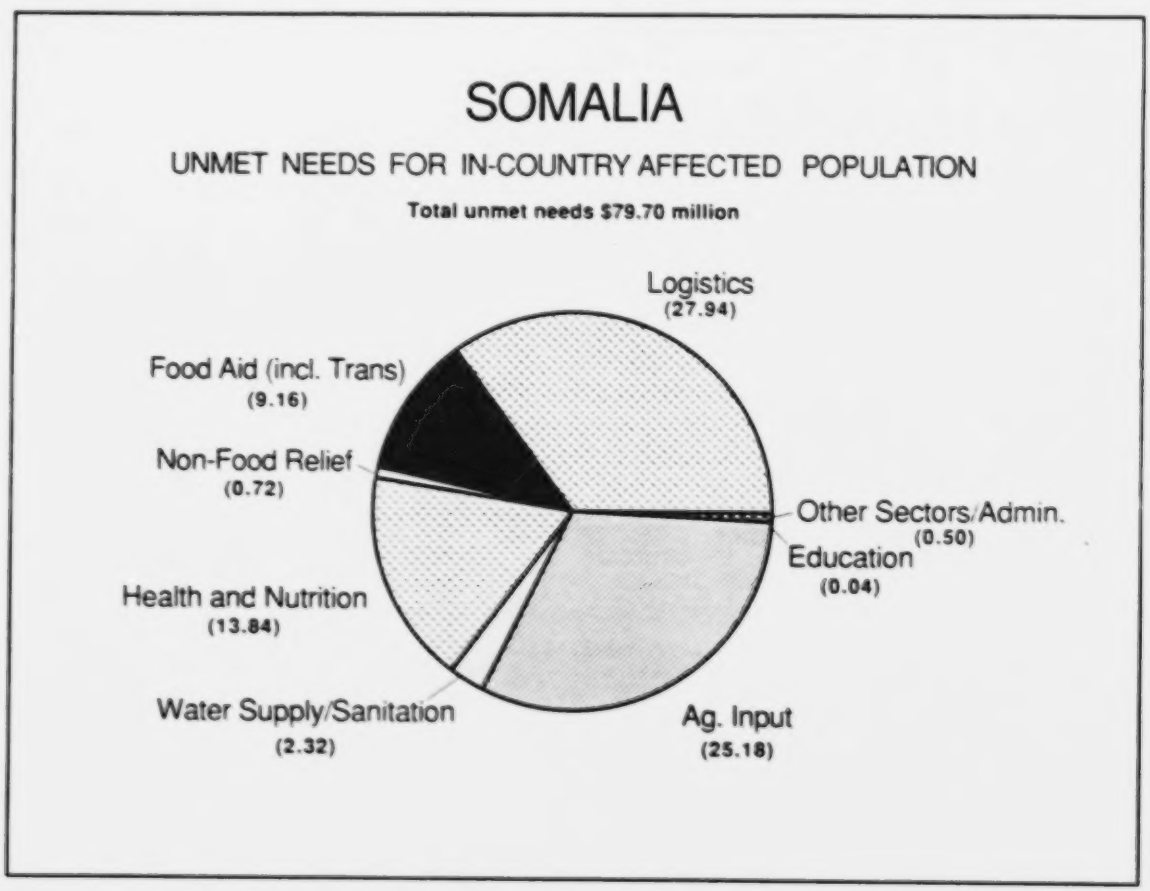
121. Livestock have also suffered greatly because of conflict and drought. A recent survey of livestock indicates that there has been between 15 -20 per cent livestock losses in some areas. Severe malnutrition was also reported amongst surviving animals as a result of no access to veterinary care and poor grazing grounds. Veterinary activities have not restarted due to the lack of drugs, vaccines, laboratory facilities and field equipment. The existing

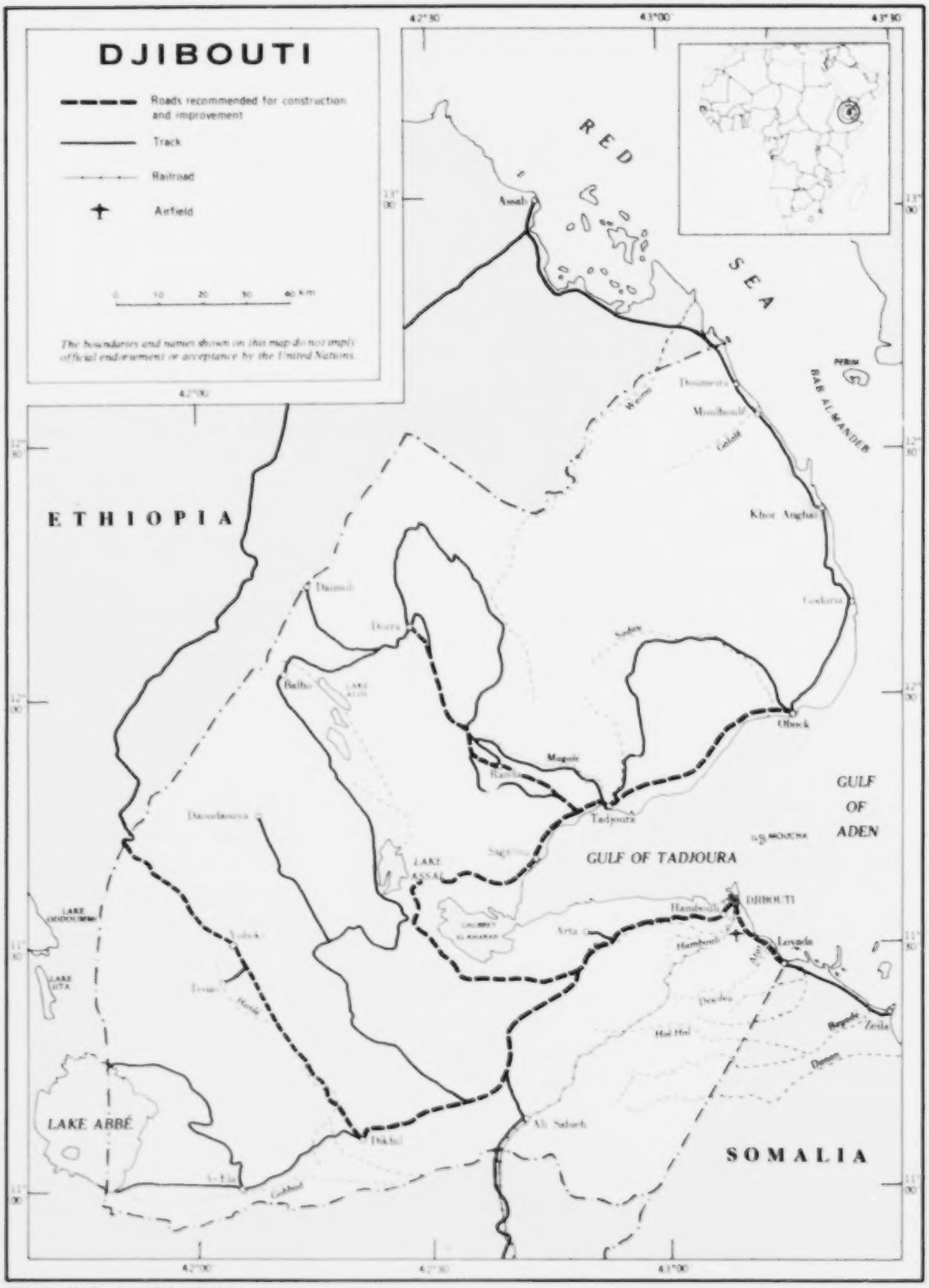
situation has led to serious concerns about the health status of animals in Somalia and the high risk of animal life-threatening diseases and epidemics. In order to alleviate the situation, major interventions are planned by FAO to re-establish veterinary services and to start the process of restoring rangelands and grazing grounds.

Other Support Services

122. The over-riding concern in the non-food sector, particularly in health, water and provision of sanitation services is to reach all Somali children, women and vulnerable groups regardless of their geographical location. However, due to continued insecurity in certain areas of Somalia and the inaccessibility of some groups, assistance will be provided initially to those areas which are relatively secure. United Nations agencies are now redeploying their staff in Mogadiscio, Berbera, Hargeisa, Boroma and Burao and logistic support by air will continue to be provided from Djibouti and Kenya.

123. Airlifts of shelter and other emergency supplies are also required. UNDRO estimates that initial costs of airlifts and of support to coordination and distribution structures are in the region of US$1.5 million. The UNDP co-ordinating office in Somalia requires financial assistance in order to provide field vehicles and other logistic support to enable field staff to carry out their work. Telecommunications equipment is also needed.





MAP NO. 1424 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1981

Djibouti

SEPHA Appeal
1 September – 31 December 1991

Estimated number of affected people		
Refugees		95,000
Funding Requirements ($ million)		
Agency	**Refugees**	**Total**
UNHCR	0.94	0.94
UNICEF	0.95	0.95
WHO	0.82	0.82
Total	**2.71**	**2.71**

124. The already deteriorating service-based economy of Djibouti has been further exacerbated by conflict in Ethiopia and Somalia. In addition to losing some US$218 million in aid from Kuwait and Iraq, the return home of some 4,000 Djibouti nationals from these two countries has increased the unemployment rate to 36 per cent and resulted in the concomitant loss of remittances. When recent events in Ethiopia led to the sudden influx of some 49,000 Ethiopians across its borders, Djibouti was already host to 80,000 refugees from Somalia. Since May 1991, the Djibouti Government reports spending the equivalent of US$ 1.5 million of its scarce resources on the purchase of basic food and shelter, medicines and medical services for newly arrived refugees.

125. The nutritional status of arriving refugees has been poor. Some 60 per cent of displaced mothers were reported to be suffering from nutritional anaemia and 22 per cent of under-fives had nutritional deficiencies. While their condition has significantly improved due to accelerated activities by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO, a recent survey revealed that the situation still calls for further rapid intervention. It should be noted that health services in Djibouti are being provided free of charge to all refugee families and that 60 per cent of all hospital beds and maternity wards are currently utilised by refugee families.

Refugees and Returnees

Ethiopian Refugees

126. Since the influx of Ethiopian refugees into Djibouti, the Government of Djibouti has mobilised a large number of public service departments to ensure refugee needs were met. It has also arranged for the rapid transport of all willing refugees back to Ethiopia by rail and road. Thus by July, some 34,000 refugees have been voluntarily repatriated with some 5,000 electing to stay in Djibouti, pending clarification of the situation in Ethiopia.

127. An additional 10,000 Ethiopian refugees of Afar ethnic origin are estimated to be dispersed throughout the north of the country. A reception centre at Aoar Aoussa has been established and it is expected that Ethiopian refugees currently scattered in the north of the country will be transferred to the centre.

128. Voluntary repatriation prospects for this group are encouraging. In August 1991, an airlift operation involving the return of 4,000 Ethiopian refugees was being implemented. For those who do not wish to return to Ethiopia, however, care and maintenance activities, supported by the international community, will need to be continued.

Somali Refugees

129. At the beginning of the year there were some 60,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti who had fled the civil conflict in northern Somalia. This figure has steadily increased and now stands at around 80,000, many living with relatives in urban areas of Djibouti. It is estimated that 70 per cent of these are women, children and elderly people. Three camps have been established for refugees but although warehouses and water supply schemes are now fully functional, further strengthening of camp infrastructure has become a priority and will have to be expanded if the Government of Djibouti proceeds with its decision to transfer some 20,000 more refugees to these sites.

130. The high malnutrition rate reported amongst Somali refugees is of particular concern. Remedial action taken by UNHCR includes supplementary feeding programme implemented by MSF Holland, with food inputs provided by WFP. As part of its assistance, UNICEF has implemented EPI activities and has strengthened local medical centres. In addition to continued care and maintenance of refugees, UNHCR will assist in the voluntary repatriation of these refugees, whenever conditions permit.

Health, Water and Sanitation

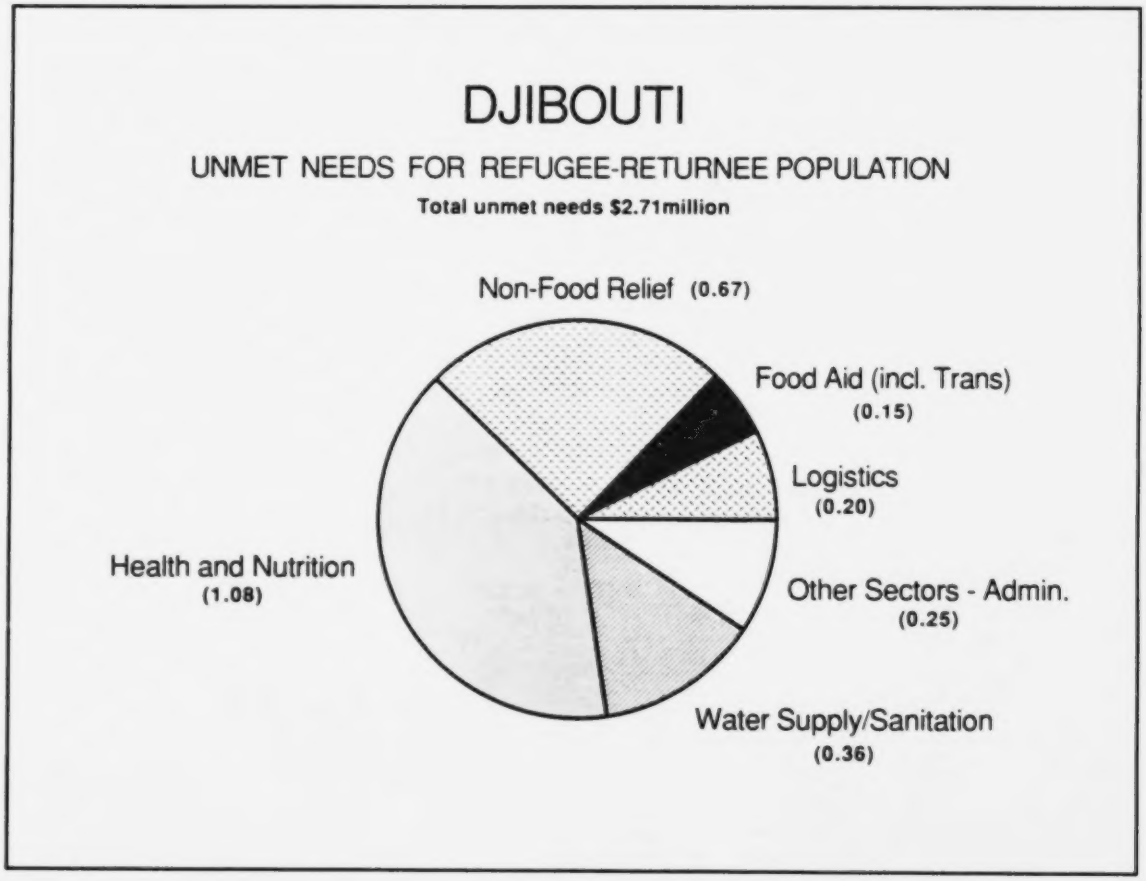
131. To alleviate the health situation, UNICEF and WHO have intensified EPI and ORS activities in areas where most refugee families have settled. In the shanty town of Balbala, UNICEF is co-operating with the Italian Medical Mission, MSF, and ICRC. Traditional Birth Attendant kits and training materials have also been provided. UNICEF is also co-operating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to improve the nutritional status of refugees and communities in the shanty towns through the promotion of fish consumption. Fish are abundant in the nearby Red Sea but are under-utilised despite the lack of other local food resources.

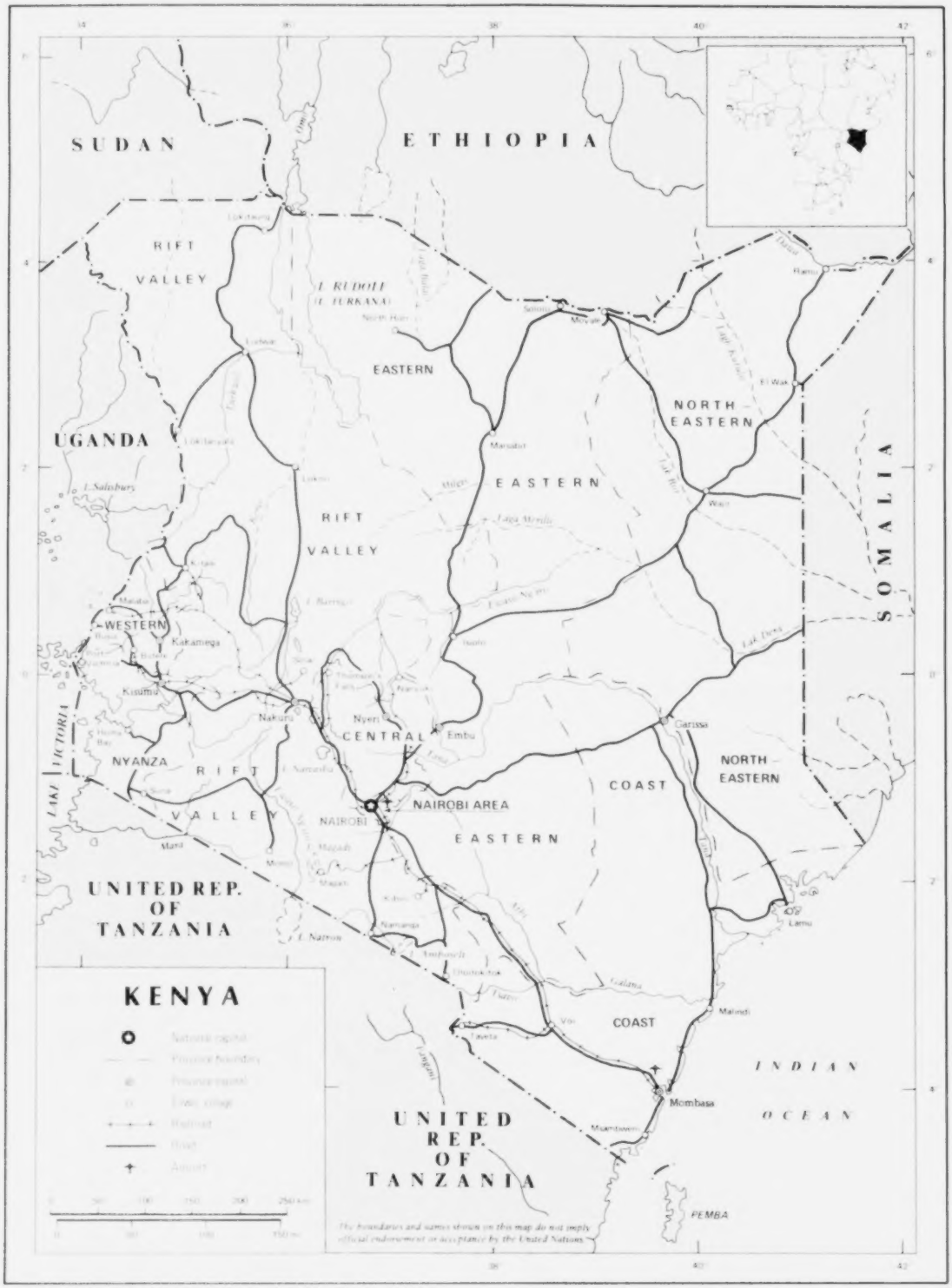
132. In the next four months, both UNICEF and WHO will continue to assist the Government in non-food sector requirements, particularly in the area of basic health services and provision of essential water and sanitation services. Assistance will include the supply of essential drugs for 34 health centres and seven hospitals, provision of MOH supplies and equipment and local purchase of high protein supplements.

Provision of Food Aid Assistance

133. The majority of Ethiopians who crossed the border into Djibouti in late May 1991 returned to Ethiopia when law and order was restored. Food aid requirements for the residual case-load for the remainder of 1991 have been met, based on a planning figure of 10,000 refugees. Similarly, the food needs of Somali refugees located in camps where they receive emergency food assistance from WFP are also covered for 1991.

134. In regard to the large group of Somalis living in Djibouti town, efforts in the past to include them in emergency food aid programmes have largely failed since refugees could not be distinguished from genuine Djiboutians. If these urban refugees resettle in camps, however, additional emergency food aid assistance will be required.

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Eldoret
Maralal
Lake Turkana
Lake Baringo
Lake Bogoria
Lake Nakuru
Lake Naivasha
Lake Elmenteita
Lake Amboseli
Lake Jipe
Tana River
Athi River
Galana
Ewaso Ng'iro
Uaso Nyiro
Lake Rudolf
Lake Stefanie
Lake Turkana
Lake Basin
Lake Rudolf
Lake Rudolf
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Kenya

SEPHA Appeal
1 September – 31 December 1991

Estimated number of affected people	
Refugees	48,000

Funding Requirements ($ million)		
Agency	**Refugees/ Returnees**	**Total**
UNHCR	5.64	5.64
UNICEF	0.66	0.66
WFP	0.42	0.42
Total	**6.72**	**6.72**

135. Events in the region have forced large numbers of Somali and Ethiopian people to flee and seek refuge in Kenya. Many have arrived in poor health and have settled in difficult to reach areas of the country. In spite of urgent relief interventions, the condition of many remains precarious.

Refugees and Returnees

Ethiopian Refugees

136. The influx of Ethiopian refugees, mainly ex-army personnel and students into northern Kenya peaked at some 13,000 in mid-July, a large number of whom are repatriating back to Ethiopia spontaneously. It is likely that further repatriation amongst those remaining in Kenya will also take place. UNHCR efforts will concentrate on verification of their voluntary return to Ethiopia in a programme linked to ICRC's programme for demobilised soldiers inside Ethiopia.

Somali Refugees

137. The influx of Somalis into Kenya has continued, increasing to 42,400 by mid August into four locations. The inaccessibility of the reception sites near the Somali border, as well as insecurity in the area, has obstructed the delivery of relief assistance and has adversely impacted nutritional levels. A more accessible site with a reliable water supply in Ifo has now been identified by UNHCR. In addition to a bore-hole supplied by UNICEF, supplementary feeding programmes have been initiated. The latter is under the supervision of a nutritionist loaned to UNHCR by SCF-UK.

138. A local company will be engaged to prepare the new sites at Walda and Ifo and improve the Thika and Utange camps. It has also been agreed that the NGO AMREF will take over the provision of health services in all camps, while CARE will manage the Walda camp. An agreement is being signed with the Kenyan Red Cross Society as the implementing partner for the Somali camps.

139. Although slowed, the influx of Somali refugees continues and it is feared that unless continued and accelerated relief assistance is provided in southern Somalia, further large-scale migration into Kenya will occur. Contingency plans to deal with such influxes are consequently being prepared.

Provision of Food Aid Assistance

140. In the course of the year, WFP has provided food aid assistance to the large numbers of refugees which have sought sanctuary in Kenya. Although numbers have been reduced, there remains an uncovered requirement of 1,435 mts which is needed for the rest of the year.

Health, Water and Sanitation

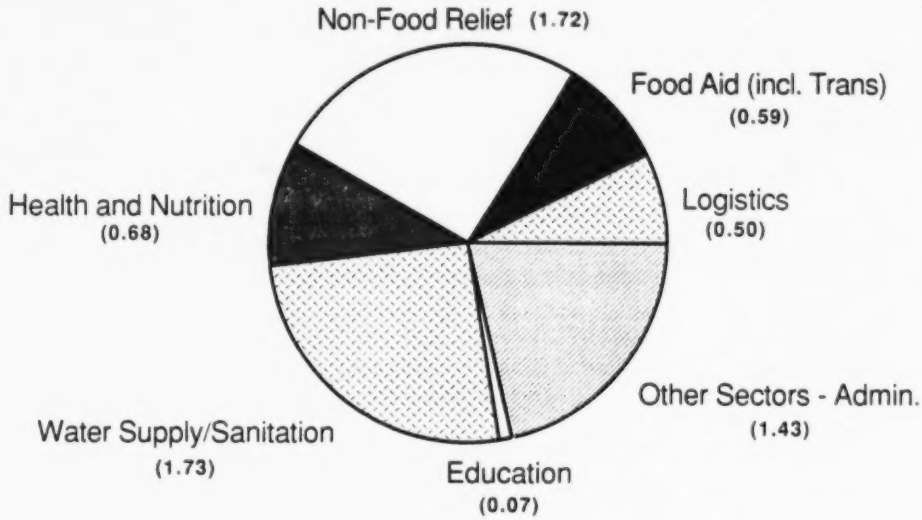
141. In close co-ordination with the Government of Kenya and UNHCR, UNICEF's immediate relief interventions have included the provision of essential drugs, high protein biscuits and shelter materials. Water and sanitation activities have also been undertaken. Future efforts will focus on programmes to reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity. This will be done through the provision of safe drinking water, latrines and the upgrading of health facilities. Equipment, drugs and vaccines will also be provided.

142. Activities proposed will be extended to Utange camp in Mombasa, Walde/Moyale camps, where some 5,500 refugees are currently located and to Marsabit camp. Assistance will also be provided by UNICEF to the new camp sites planned at Ifo/Dadab. Activities include drilling of bore-holes and provision of pumps, equipping health facilities, provision of educational aids and construction of simple schools.

KENYA

UNMET NEEDS FOR REFUGEE-RETURNEE POPULATION

Total unmet needs $6.72 million



Ethiopia

Activity:	**Provision of assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia**
Target Population:	600,000 Somali, 50,000 Sudanese refugees and 357,000 Ethiopian returnees
Responsible Agency:	UNHCR
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To continue to provide care and maintenance for refugees in Ethiopia pending a durable solution. To ascertain the intentions of refugees regarding voluntary repatriation to countries of origin and finalize operational modalities of such programmes. To continue providing relief assistance to Ethiopian returnees from Somalia and, whenever feasible, assist in their re-integration in their areas of origin. To provide initial relief and rehabilitation assistance to the first groups of Ethiopians returning spontaneously from Sudan.

Overview:

In Western Ethiopia, out of the original estimated case-load of 400,000, all but 10,000 refugees have fled into southern Sudan. These returning refugees arrived in poor nutritional condition and require considerable care and maintenance. Since other refugees may also return in the course of the year, a planning figure of 50,000 has been established. Pre-positioning of food and emergency relief items both for the current population and for those anticipated may return, as well as for those inside southern Sudan (through the establishment of a new corridor) has been undertaken.

In eastern Ethiopia, some 600,000 Somali refugees are currently located in camps in Haraghe province. Following the disruption of the food pipeline subsequent to the events in May 1991, the nutritional status in some of the refugee camps deteriorated. It is now gradually bought under control both through the resumption of regular food supplies and supplementary feeding programmes implemented by NGOs. The nutritional status of this

population has been critically affected by recent events. The population in the east, estimated at 135,000, is also a priority group in efforts presently underway, which include a major airlift operation and expansion of the supplementary feeding network to regularize food deliveries. In the south and south-eastern parts of the country, 134,000 Ethiopian returnees are in Dolo and Suftu areas adjacent to the Somali/Kenya border, with a further 88,000 returnees located in the Gode, Kelafo, Mustahil areas where they live amongst drought-affected persons. Measures to keep the food pipeline open for these persons include an airlift operation which is still underway and a cross-border operation from Kenya.

Some 52,000 ex-military personnel and their families are also returning by air from Kassala in North Sudan in an operation whose international and internal transport costs is financed by UNHCR. An airlift operation initiated by UNHCR involved the repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Djibouti under which some 2,500 persons have already returned. Assistance towards voluntary repatriation will also be provided to groups returning from Kenya. In order to meet the needs of all these groups, UNHCR has established the following objectives:

In Western Ethiopia, due to the destruction of camp facilities and equipment, replacement of destroyed infrastructure and project equipment has been necessary. Along with prepositioning of relief items and food supplies, the restoration of basic services in camps to the extent necessary to accommodate those refugees who may return has also taken place. Particular attention is being paid to the needs of unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups.

In *Eastern Ethiopia*, the logistical capacity to ensure adequate and speedy delivery of food and relief items from Djibouti has required strengthening. Assistance for Somali refugees will continue to be required, while ascertaining their intentions to voluntarily repatriate to northwest Somalia. Repair of damaged camp infrastructure is also required. For those returning to Somalia in 1991, repatriation packages containing some cash and basic household utensils, such as jerrycans, will be required. For returnees, the priority is to improve the health and nutritional status before considering their dispersal to their areas of origin.

In South and South-east Ethiopia, to assist returnees, current food deliveries will be increased, in close co-operation with WFP, including through the cross-border operation from Kenya. Some airlifting will also continue to be required. In addition to providing health and nutritional assistance to restore the health and well-being of these groups, repatriation packages to enable them to return to their original areas will also be distributed.

Elsewhere in Ethiopia, UNHCR will provide initial relief and rehabilitation assistance to the first groups of Ethiopians refugees who are spontaneously returning from Sudan, usually in Eritrea and Tigray. A comprehensive programme for the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian refugees from Sudan is being designed in consultation with national authorities. This programme will be conceived as part of a broader rehabilitation and reconstruction effort and inputs from development agencies will be sought.

Financial Summary				
Sector	**Current Budgetary Target 1991 US$ million**	**Additional Requirements US$ million**	**Total cost US$ million**	**Unmet US$ million**
Food	1.26	1.02	2.28	0.52
Logistics/Transport	54.10	6.15	60.25	13.83
Domestic Relief Items	19.28	2.70	21.98	5.06
Water	8.90	0.60	9.50	2.19
Sanitation	0.60	0.12	0.72	0.16
Health/Nutrition	3.30	0.42	3.72	0.85
Shelter	4.80	0.50	5.30	1.23
Education	1.08	0.17	1.25	0.27
Other sectors	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.16
Agency Support	3.57	0.79	4.36	1.01
HCR Admin. Support	7.50	1.40	8.90	2.05
Total	105.09	13.87	*118.96	27.33

* Includes US$ 22 million received under Special Appeal for Durable Solutions for Ethiopians.

Activity:	**Emergency food aid in Ethiopia**
Target Population:	Drought and war-affected persons in Ethiopia and Eritrea
Responsible Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objective:	To continue and expand the provision of emergency food aid assistance to drought and war-affected people in Ethiopia

Overview:

Following recent events in Ethiopia, emergency food aid requirements of people affected by drought and civil war have been revised to 1,006,000 mts. Carry-over stocks and pledges to date total some 858,000 mts, which leaves a shortfall of 148,000 mts. A large part of this, however, could be covered by local purchase in surplus areas of Tigray and Gojam. The estimate of food aid requirements for displaced persons have not been modified since the previous appeal, pending a further review of their situation and an assessment of needs of newly displaced persons, including some 250,000 demobilised soldiers. Only a limited quantity of food was distributed to displaced persons during the first five months of the year. It is thus estimated that their needs will be covered, if the current overall shortfall of 148,000 mts is met.

Additional funds are also required to cover the costs incurred by WFP in transporting 5,000 mts of wheat from the Emergency Food Security Reserve at Nazareth to the Ogaden to meet serious needs.

Financial Summary

Item	Unit US$ (mt)	Total Cost US$ million
Local purchase of 100,000 mts of cereal	324	34.50
Cost of balance of 40,000 mts	220	10.56
Logistic costs of 100,000 mts of cereal	25	2.50
Logistic costs of 48,000 mts of imported food	165	7.92
Cost of transport of 5,000 mts of wheat from Nazareth to the Ogaden		1.65
Total		57.13

Activity:	**Emergency Food Aid**
Target Population:	Returnees and Refugees in Ethiopia
Responsible Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objective:	To continue the supply of adequate food aid to Somali and Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia

Overview

Registration of Sudanese refugees who fled the camps in western Ethiopia in May 1991 is currently taking place. Although only 10,000 refugees have been re-registered to date, up to 50,000 may decide to return to the area by the end of the year. These needs have already been covered by previous donations and pledges. Although a considerable number of refugees fled back to Somalia during the months of May and June 1991, following conflict and a one month disruption of relief efforts, many of them moved back to the refugee camps inside Ethiopia when food distributions resumed. Some 600,000 have been registered by UNHCR in camps in eastern Ethiopia. Although the bulk of the required food for 600,000 Somali refugees has mostly been met, there remains a shortfall of 2,747 mts. It should be noted that the UNHCR planning figure of 600,000 persons has been set on the understanding that in due course of the year these refugees can be assisted on either side of the border.

Some 357,00 Ethiopians have now returned from Somali and require assistance. Food requirements were originally based on a caseload of 200,000 returnees. With 22,788 mts still available, the shortfall of 21,930 mts could almost be completely covered by de-earmarking part of the balance for Sudanese refugees. For returnees from Sudan, more than 70% of Eritrean refugees in camps in Sudan have indicated that they would like to return to Eritrea. Plans are being made to receive the first group in Eritrea in December 1991, immediately after the harvest in the Sudan. Since the returnees will carry at least one months ration from Sudan, their food requirements for 1991 will be covered.

Financial Summary

Item	Cost US$ million
2,747 mts of food and transport costs	6
Total	6

Activity:	**Transport Capacity**
Target Populations:	Ethiopia and Eritrea
Responsible Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 — 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To improve the national transport capacity

Overview:

The transitional government of Ethiopia has expressed the need to augment the national transport capacity to move relief and essential cargo. To address the immediate needs and to alleviate the serious backlog of cargo at both Assab and Djibouti, WFP has arranged for the lease of 50 Kenyan trucks which will operate in the Ogaden. Arrangements are being made to identify 100 additional trucks from neighbouring countries. A further 50 trucks have been ordered for WTOE. Until surface transport is in place, limited airlifting to selected areas of need is required. Due to the limited trucking capacity and other constraints, an airlift operation has been organised from Djibouti to eastern Haraghe and the Ogaden to cover the needs of refugees and returnees. Some 20,000 mts will be airlifted over a two month period.

During recent disturbances, part of the WTOE infrastructure, such as offices, housing, stores, workshops, generators, low bed and recovery trucks were lost, damaged or destroyed. Funds are requested to replace them. In the course of the year, some donations have been received for rehabilitation activities which would keep the port of Massawa in Eritrea operational. Items listed in this appeal represent only those which have the highest priority in order to continue the delivery and distribution of food to more than 2.2 million beneficiaries in Eritrea during 1991.

Financial Summary	
Description	**Cost US$ million**
Replacement of 50 WTOE tractor units	4.50
Replacement of WTOE pre-fab offices, houses, workshops, generators, low bed and recovery trucks	1.90
Leasing 150 trucks for 3 months	3.75
Airlift from Djibouti to the Ogaden and other areas in urgent need of food	14.00
Subtotal	*24.15*
One tugboat 1,200 h.p. engine for port of Massawa	1.50
One pilot boat	0.25
Replacement of 25 WTOE tractor units	2.25
10 storage tents	0.30
Materials and equipment for the repair of the Asmara-Massawa road (estimate)	1.50
Bridge repair	1.00
Subtotal	*6.80*
Grand total	30.95

Activity:	**Provision of Fertiliser**
Target Population:	Peasant farmers in Ethiopia
Responsible Agencies:	FAO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objective:	To increase staple food production

Overview:

In Ethiopia agricultural production comprises 50% of GDP, providing employment to about 90% of the total population. In addition to generating food and employment, agriculture provides raw materials for the industrial sector. About 70% of medium to large seized industries are agro-based. Hence the performance of the Ethiopian economy largely depends upon the growth pattern of agriculture.

For many years the agricultural sector has either remained stagnant or has grown marginally at the rate of slightly over 1% per annum. With a population growth rate of about 3% per annum, agricultural production has not been able to support increased population. As a result, per capita agricultural production has continued to decline from US$60 in 1975 to US$50 in 1985. This has contributed to increased food prices, malnutrition and has aggravated the effect of famine in drought years.

Following recent events in Ethiopia, hostilities have ceased and the new transitional government has placed a high priority on rapid increases in staple food production. Among other inputs, this will require a massive expansion of fertiliser expansion. Results from recent trials indicate that proper fertiliser application can increase teff yields from 7 to 12 quintals per hectare; wheat yields from 14 to 21 q/ha; barley yields from 11 to 19 q/ha; maize from 25 to 35 q/ha and sorghum yields from 16 to 25 q/ha. It is estimated that almost half of the national fertiliser consumption is on teff with current applications not exceeding a quarter of the quantities recommended. To sustain high production levels, recommended amounts of both DAP and UREA must be applied. Since most farmers presently only use DAP, there is a need to promote higher nitrogen usage in the form of UREA.

In 1991, there has been a large effective demand for fertilisers from the peasant sector. Farmers either paid cash or obtained credit through the AID-bank system. The target for fertiliser use in 1991/1992 for the peasant farmer sector is 185,000 mts, an increase of almost 30 % over procurement for the current crop year, taking into account additional requirements of Tigray, North Wello and Gondar which have not been so far supplied with fertilisers.

To avoid the heavy port congestion which normally occurs around March and April, fertiliser shipments should be procured for delivery to Assab by November-December this year for onward distribution to the Marketing Centres during January to April 1992. The 1990-91 fertiliser supply, approximately 140,000 mts was funded by three major PADEB donors: World Bank/IDA 78,500 mts, EEC 40,000 mts and Italy 22,000 mts. While none of

the past donors has made any form commitment to the transitional government for the new requirements, it is believed that all of them would respond positively to a government request to assist in the procurement of fertilisers for 1991/1992 at least to the extent funded in 1990/1991. FAO is thus requesting international assistance to make up the shortfall of 45,000 mts (30,000 mts of DAP and 15,000 of UREA) for delivery to Assab port by the end of 1991.

Financial Summary

Item	Amount	Cost mt US$	Total cost US$ million
UREA	15,000	250 CIF Assab	3.75
DAP	30,000	270 CIF Assab	8.100
Transit charges		25 CIF Assab	1.125
Transport Assab-Addis-Nazareth		75 CIF Assab	**3.375
Total			16.350

** The transitional Government will cover the cost of distribution to Marketing Centres and loading and unloading charges.

Activity:	**Seeds production and supply**
Target Population:	Peasant farmers in Ethiopia
Responsible Agencies:	FAO, Ethiopian Seeds Corporation
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To assist the Ethiopian Seeds Corporation re-establish seeds production so that adequate supplies of improved seeds can be distributed to farmers, including those who have been severely drought and conflict affected. To increase crop production to enhance food availability in Ethiopia.

Overview:

The Ethiopian Seeds Corporation is responsible for the production and supply of improved seeds of cereals, pulses and oilseeds to state farms and to the peasant sector, playing a crucial role in the supply of seeds to peasants in drought-affected areas in 1984/5. During its 13 years of operations, its production has varied from between 16,300 mts to 3,000 mts. The ESC's seed production activities are, however, almost totally dependent on the state farms in Arsi, Bale, Sidamo, Wellega and Gojam region. This requires considerable transport of the seeds from production areas to sale points in different parts of the country. In recent months the ESC has negotiated with various international agencies to increase the participation of the peasant sector in seed growing and decentralisation of the production and storage to seed user areas. Seed production and distribution activities have also been extended to Wello, Tigray and Gondar where the ESC activities were either previously very limited or non-existing.

At the time the ESC was negotiating with the international agencies for assistance in strengthening the seed industry, important changes took place in the political scene and a new transitional government was formed. Prior to the formation of the new government, however, there was widespread looting and damage to property in various areas. The ESC suffered heavy losses at farms which had been established with international assistance for the production of pre-basic and basic seeds. The property looted and damaged included seeds, fertilisers, chemicals, farm equipment, vehicles and spare parts. Due to the disturbed security situation, the planned production programme of 39,386 mts for 1991/1992 could not be fully implemented. Expected production is only 18,435 mts. There is considerable shortage in the production of wheat, barley, maize, sorghum and teff seeds. The ESC will be able to procure seeds of wheat and barley through State farms, but there will be problems in procurement of teff seeds. The ESC requires assistance in the import of early maturing varieties of maize and sorghum seeds. Teff seeds can not be imported.

Considerable damage was done to farm machinery during conflict and as a result it has not been possible to carry on normal farm operations. The spare parts office has been looted. There is an urgent need to import spare parts for tractors, farm implements, combine

trailers etc. Five pick-ups were also lost in the disturbances and need to be replaced. Spare parts for the ESC's fleet of trucks for the transport of seeds from the production areas in the processing plants and to the marketing areas are also required.

Financial Summary

Item	Amount mt	Cost per mt US$	Total cost US$ million
Maize	2,500	1,000	2.500
Sorghum	1,200	850	1.020
Spare parts for farm machinery			.720
Fertiliser and chemicals			.160
Packing materials			.360
Vehicles and spare parts			.122
Total			4.882

Activity:	**Emergency Non-Food Assistance**
Target Populations:	6 million women and children
Responsible Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide emergency non-food assistance to people in drought and conflicted affected regions in Ethiopia.

Overview:

As a result of severe drought and the effects of recently concluded conflict, some 15 million people in Ethiopia, including Eritrea, are in need of emergency non-food assistance. Access to clean water supplies and shelter is extremely limited and in many parts of the country, health services, including immunisation programmes, no longer function because of destruction or shortages of drugs. In Eritrea, Tigray and other areas where conflict has been the heaviest, stocks of health supplies are either alarmingly low or non-existent.

In the devastating drought and famine years of 1984/85, it is estimated that over 60% of all child deaths were ultimately caused by diarrhoea, measles and meningitis. In post-conflict Ethiopia, this threat remains very real. Infant and maternal mortality and morbidity are rising and the threat of epidemics, particularly malaria, has increased due to a breakdown in disease control activities. As always, children are the most vulnerable of all.

To address critical needs in the health sector, UNICEF will provide life-saving drugs, medical supplies, cold chain equipment and vaccines to worst-affected areas. This will include assistance to formerly inaccessible areas in Tigray, Wello and Eritrea. Further assistance in Eritrea will include immunisation and health activities, support for water and sanitation and shelter and education programmes.

Similarly in Tigray and Wello, where UNICEF previously supported the reactivation of nine health centres and two hospitals, further assistance will be provided to immunisation progammes, extension of primary health care services, reconditioning of hospitals, water and sanitation projects, basic education and supply of diesel fuel. Important interventions are also being provided in the affected regions of the Ogaden, Haraghe and other pocket areas hit by drought.

Supplementary feeding activities to alleviate malnutrition and its consequences will also be supported in Tigray, Northern Wello, the Ogaden and Eritrea. Two million people will also be provided with sufficient and safe drinking water.

Financial Summary	
Sectors	**Total Unmet Needs US$**
Health	
Vaccines, drugs, medical supplies, EPI equipment, Bikes, cycles and vehicles	24,281,470
Inland Transport	2,943,320
Personnel/Project Support	1,369,080
Preparedness/Capacity building	837,510
Sub-total Health	**29,431,380**
Water/Sanitation	
Pumps, pipes, fittings, drilling equipment, maintenance tools, vehicles, cycles and bikes	3,819,660
Inland Transport	542,010
Personnel/Project Support	443,950
Preparedness/Capacity building	284,060
Sub-total Water/Sanitation	**5,089,680**
Supplementary Food/Nutrition	
Feeding kits, cooking utensils, faffa supplementary food, vehicles bikes, cycles	3,328,420
Inland Transport	587,340
Personnel/Project Support	685,400
Preparedness/Capacity building	391,730
Sub-total Supplementary Food/Nutrition	**4,992,890**
Shelter/Logistics	
Tents, blankets, tarpaulins, camp equipment	2,014,460
Inland Transport	287,840
Personnel/Project Support	359,700
Preparedness/Capacity building	524,050
Sub-total Shelter/Logistics	**3,186,050**
Grand Total	**42,700,000**

Activity	**Emergency Rehabilitation of Health Facilities**
Target Population:	War and drought-affected persons in Ethiopia
Responsible Agency:	WHO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide an information base for the immediate functional rehabilitation of the peripheral health services. To provide funds for small-scale repairs and reconstruction and equipment needed to restore health centres and health units. To provide an information base for the revival of district health services. This will include provision of funds for essential retraining of manpower. To prevent the spread of major epidemics

Overview:

In view of the extensive damage to health facilities and the threat of epidemics, the transitional government in Ethiopia initiated an assessment of health facilities in Tigray, North Wello, South Gondar and North Shewa which had been devastated during intensified conflict. The Government requested WHO assistance in this exercise. By mid-July 1991, substantial work had been done on the assessment of the four regions. With international support, repair of facilities in these four regions can begin immediately.

Throughout all parts of Ethiopia, public facilities suffered damage during conflict. Given that at the best of times the health coverage in Ethiopia reached only 47% of the population, this destruction has robbed large numbers of people of basic health care. While some buildings have been completely destroyed, others could be made functional if repairs are undertaken. In order to assess the exact nature of needs, WHO proposes to field six expert teams to carry out rapid surveys into rehabilitation needs of health centres and health stations. The teams will also review manpower needs and draw up plans for filling essential posts, as well as assisting in region planning for health sector rehabilitation activities. Each team will consist of one international experts and three to five national staff employed for the duration of the mission.

Other activities proposed cover the functional rehabilitation of already identified damaged facilities, provision of repair equipment and personnel training and development. In order to help strengthen the capacity in Ethiopia during this first stage of rehabilitation, a team of experts will be provided through WHO to work with the Ministry of Health in areas of health management and planning, health manpower development and health facilities engineering, with emphasis on appropriate technology.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Total Cost US$**
Assessment of needs	250,000
Rehabilitation costs (facilities, training and equipment required)	10,000,000
Provision of experts	250,000
Total	10,500,000

Activities:	**Disease Control**
Target Populations:	War and drought-affected areas of Ethiopia
Responsible Agency:	WHO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To plan and immediately implement a malaria control programme in Tigray and other affected regions To strengthen national and regional capacity in investigation and control of epidemics and other urgent health problems To improve regional and central communication of information on epidemics and other urgent health problems

Overview:

During the intensified period of conflict in Ethiopia, most disease-control activities, including malaria control, came to a halt. The breakdown of the health system during the conflict and the lack of finances for the country to maintain its disease surveillance activities leave the people open to epidemics. Already there are indications that a major malaria epidemic could occur. In view of the cyclic occurrence of meningitis epidemics in Ethiopia, a meningitis outbreak is due from late 1991 to early 1992. In the last major outbreak in 1988/89, the epidemic covered 90% of the country, resulting in a significant number of deaths. Since 1988/89 the intensification of conflict has resulted in greater deterioration of the health system and information network predisposing the people to greater threats of malaria, meningitis diarrhoeal diseases and measles epidemics.

The Government of Ethiopia has requested WHO support in these two areas. WHO headquarters has already assigned a staff member from its regular personnel to Ethiopia to help plan for the emergency responses. Provision of urgent funding for the implementation of epidemic prevention activities is required.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Total Cost US$**
Radio equipment installation	500,000
Insecticides, spraying and other essential equipment for field investigation and control	2,400,000
Training	100,000
Repair and maintenance of transport and fuel	500,000
Provision of an expert	75,000
Total	3,575,000

Sudan

Activity:	**Assistance to refugees and returnees in Sudan**
Target Population:	682,000 persons, comprising 52,000 Ethiopian ex-military personnel in North Sudan, 260,000 Sudanese returnees in Southern Sudan and 370,000 established Ethiopian refugees in north Sudan.
Responsible Agency:	UNHCR
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 — 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide emergency relief assistance to Sudanese returnees and an estimated 650 Ethiopian refugees in southern Sudan. To arrange voluntary repatriation for 52,000 ex-military personnel in camps in north eastern Sudan and to promote voluntary repatriation for the older Ethiopian refugee population, through a tripartite mechanism including authorities in areas of origin. To continue to provide emergency assistance for refugees who remain in camps in north eastern Sudan.

Overview:

In late May 1991, as a result of growing insecurity and armed attacks on refugee camps in Western Ethiopia, large numbers of Sudanese crossed the border from Ethiopia into southern Sudan. Most have settled around the areas of Nasir, Akobo, Pochalla, Pakok and Waat, many without shelter or access to food supplies. Around 260,000 have now been registered in these locations. Assistance has been mobilised through the existing Operation Lifeline Sudan logistics network by UNICEF and WFP. In response to a needs assessment, UNHCR has provided blankets, shelter materials, inflatable boats and radio equipment. Three UNHCR staff members have also been sent to join the UN and NGO relief team in Nasir.

In order to assist these groups, the relief operation will continue to be carried out from a staging area in northern Kenya, with airdrops of food and other supplies into otherwise inaccessible areas. Should a cross border operation to reach these groups of returnees become feasible (through the Gambella-Jukau corridor, by air and by river) UNHCR will contribute to the logistics needs within Ethiopia. Until assistance can be provided for these groups to return to their places of origin, continued support will be required in food aid, provision of shelter and water and health services. Some 650 Ethiopian refugees are also reported to be located within the same areas and require similar assistance.

In addition, some 52,000 Ethiopians, mainly ex-military personnel and family members, have fled from Ethiopia into Kassala, north eastern Sudan. Most have indicated a desire to return to their home areas inside Ethiopia. A first group of 3,623 persons have already been airlifted by UNHCR to Addis Ababa. Airlifts are also scheduled to continue to transport the remaining 48,000 to Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar and Dire Dawa, where they will be handed over to ICRC for onward movement to their areas of origin and absorption into the ICRC programme of assistance for demobilised military personnel.

Recent developments inside Ethiopia have also led to a change in circumstance for many established Ethiopian refugees inside Sudan. In coming months, a significant portion of the 370,000 UNHCR caseload may opt for voluntary repatriation. In consultation with the national authorities concerned, a comprehensive repatriation programme is being drawn up for the transportation and re-integration of refugees. This programme should be conceived as an integral part of a broader rehabilitation and reconstruction programme for Eritrea and as such will require substantial inputs from development agencies.

Financial Summary

Sector	Current Budgetary Target US$ million	Additional Requirements US$ million	Total cost US$ million	Unmet US$ million
Food	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Logistics/Transport	6.15	8.00	14.15	4.72
Domestic Relief Item	1.01	0.20	1.21	0.40
Water	0.57	0.20	0.77	0.28
Sanitation	0.41	0.20	0.61	0.20
Health/Nutrition	2.08	0.00	2.08	0.69
Shelter	1.53	0.50	2.03	0.68
Education	1.17	0.00	1.17	0.39
Other sectors	0.53	0.00	0.53	0.18
Agency Support	1.99	0.00	1.99	0.66
HCR Admin. Support	3.95	1.00	4.95	1.65
Total	19.40	10.10	*29.50	9.85

* Includes $1,700,000 received for Emergency Operations in the Horn of Africa.

Activity:	**Emergency Food Aid**
Target Populations:	North and South Sudan
Responsible Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To ensure the timely provision of adequate food supplies to persons severely affected by drought and conflict To provide sufficient supplies of food aid for drought-affected people in 1991.

Overview:

Of the 660,000 mts of food aid pledged from the original request for 1.2 million mts, 582,000 mts have been allotted to North Sudan. Taking into account urgent unmet needs and logistic constraints, it is considered that additional pledges of 100,000 mts of food are required for 1991. Due to the seriousness of the situation in some parts of the country, which are inaccessible by road, airlifting and airdropping must be continued to towns such as Juba and Wau. WFP estimates that a minimum amount of 7,500 mts will have to be airlifted into Juba at a rate of 1,500 mts per month between August and December 1991. Similarly, the situation in Wau is critical and WFP started to airlift 3,000 mts of food from El Obeid (north Sudan) to Wau at the end of July. Costs of airlifting 500 mts are already covered and an additional amount of money is required for 2,500 mts. About 3,000 mts will be airlifted to other isolated areas, such as Akon and Aweil.

Against assessed needs of 274,000 mts of food, only 14,500 mts had been delivered to Darfur as of 7 August 1991 because of logistic constraints and rains which have rendered some roads unpassable. In order to alleviate the serious food shortages in these areas, it is proposed that an airlift/airdrop operation be organised. According to very preliminary estimates, WFP can arrange for an airlift and airdrop operation at a cost of US$450 and US$650 respectively. It is proposed that 3,000 mts should be airlifted and 2,000 mts be airdropped. It should be noted that these costs are based on using the economic aircraft available.

In the south of Sudan, deliveries of relief supplies have been seriously affected due to the fact that agreement on modalities of deliveries of food to have not been reached between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM. So far, only 22,000 mts have been delivered, of which 8,000 mts are to Juba. As the rainy season has started, it is unlikely that WFP can, at this stage, deliver more than an additional 15,000 mts to SPLM-held areas. This amount of food, together with transport costs has already been committed.

Financial Summary	
Item	**Cost US$ millions**
100,000 mts of relief food plus transport costs and ITSH	40.00
Airlift to Juba	4.50
Airlift to Wau	1.50
Airlift to Akon and Aweil	1.95
Airlift/airdrop from El Obeid to Darfur	2.65
Unmet food requirements for Juba/Wau	2.30
Operational coasts	0.80
Additional staff, vehicles and equipment	0.70
Total	54.40

Activity:	**Provision of emergency food aid for refugees and returnees**
Target Populations:	North and South Sudan
Responsible Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to persons who have recently returned to southern Sudan or have sought refuge in North Sudan.

Overview:

To continue to provide adequate supplies to the recent influx of 52,000 Ethiopian refugees, mainly ex-military and their families, into North Sudan, WFP is requesting resources for this number for six months, for which 5,000 mts of food will be required along with transport costs. In the south of Sudan, food requirements for estimated 260,000 Sudanese returnees who have camped in various locations amount to 12,600 mts for the period July to December 1991. ICRC is airlifting the food requirements for 75,000 of these returnees camped at Pochalla. For the remaining returnees a total of 7,875 mts of food is required. Out of this amount, 3,500 mts has been pledged and a further 4,375 mts is required. It is proposed that 3,500 mts will be airdropped and 4,375 mts moved by road or by river transport. So far pledges have already been received for airdropping 3,500 mts. Additional pledges are required for 4,375 mts for delivery by road or river.

Financial Summary

Item	Cost US$ million
5,000 mts of food for new Ethiopian refugees plus transport costs	1.60
4,375 mts of food for Sudanese returnees plus road river transport costs	3.20
Total	4.80

Activity:	**Rangelands rehabilitation using seeds**
Target Population:	Rural farmers
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 — 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide fodder seeds to the resource-poor traditional and small scale farmers, particularly in Kordofan, Darfur, Eastern and Southern States.

Overview:

The bulk of Sudan's livestock is mainly supported by the large track of rangelands, which acts as the backbone of traditional livestock ranging in the Sudan. The nomadic pastoralist who depend on the rangelands are believed to own half of the country's livestock, estimated to total some 22.1 million cattle, 21.3 million sheep, 14.6 million goat and 2.9 million camels.

Over the years the rangelands have deteriorated in both quantities and quality, due in part to soil degradation, overgrazing, uncontrolled fires and shifting cultivation in marginal lands. Recurrent drought, especially severe in 1990, have also contributed to rangeland destruction with the result that livestock owners have moved into neighboring regions and across national borders in search of water and grazing land. This has resulted in fierce competition over land, as well as in a massive number of livestock deaths.

Although the recovery of the range-lands will take some years, the Government is anxious that efforts to begin such a recovery programme are started as quickly as possible. To facilitate these efforts, an office for the propagation of fodder seeds has recently been opened by the Ministry of Agriculture at Senna. Traditional fodder seeds, however, are no longer available in the Sudan and will need to obtained from Kenya or Australia.

Since rains are now falling across the Sudan, the intention of this project is to assist the Ministry of Agriculture to begin the process of rangeland recovery by the urgent procurement and transport of fodder seeds from Kenya, so that at least some seeds can be planted during this growing cycle. Once these seeds are obtained, seeding, supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, will be carried out by village communities on the edges of reserved areas. Utilization of rehabilitated areas will be possible after 3 to 4 years when the vegetative cover is achieved. Grazing of the reserved and rehabilitated areas will be carried out by the adoption of a rotation grazing system to ensure good management of animals and the available grazing resources. Simple cultural practices that improve and enhance water infiltration and retention in the soil will be undertaken when appropriate.

Inputs Required:

Botanical name	Quant. (tons)
Cenchrus cliaris	37.5
Cenchrus setigerous	37.5
Panicum maximum	37.5
Chlorous guyana	37.5
Stylosanthes hamata	37.5
Macroptiluim phaseolus	37.5
Total (tons)	225.0

Areas to be Seeded:

There are 21 protected range sites in the 6 northern states (Darfur — Kordofan — Central — Khartoum — Eastern and Northern). The total area required to be seeded is approximately 75,000 feddans. Seed rates will be 3 kgs to one feddan.

Financial Summary		
Item/Activity	**Amount & Unit Cost**	**Total Cost US$**
Seeds & transport from Kenya	225,000 kgs x US$5	1,125,000
Internal transport		250,000
Operating expenses		60,000
Total		1,435,000

Activity:	**Vegetable seeds and hand-tools**
Target Populations:	Rural communities in government-held areas of the Sudan
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide vegetable seeds and hand-tools to resource-poor traditional and small-scale farmers

Overview:

The severity of the drought in 1990 and other factors, such as shortages of seeds, tools for land preparation and attacks by pests and insects led to widespread crop failure throughout the Sudan. Although rains for the current crop season have now fallen all over the Sudan, severe food shortages throughout 1991 have resulted in many rural farmers being forced to eat seeds saved for planting. In an effort to ensure adequate harvests in 1991/1992 FAO, other United Nations agencies and NGOs appealed in March 1991 for cereal, groundnut and vegetable seeds for distribution to farmers who no longer have a seeds supply and to displaced families.

Donor response to the FAO appeal resulted in the full amount requested for cereal seeds being met. However, only half of the amount required for vegetable seeds was forthcoming, reducing the number of families who could be assisted. Since vegetable seeds are an important component of the package as they help provide a balanced diet and can be grown around houses or on irrigated land, additional funds are required to continue the supply to other rural families during 1991.

Response to the FAO appeal for hand-tools also left a shortfall of US$327,987. In order to assist additional families, funds for some 36,000 pieces of hoes and machetes are required to supplement what has already been distributed.

Financial Summary		
Item	**Amount mts**	**Cost US$**
Tomato	6	120,000
Okra	10	120,000
Eggplant	8	120,000
Pumpkin	10	160,000
Watermelon	12	120,000
Airfreight, handling, insurance and internal transport		128,000
Sub-total	*56*	*768,000*
Shovel	9,000	77,850
Hoes	15,000	104,000
Axes	3,000	25,350
Sickles	9,000	24,010
Estimated aircraft charges		92,350
Insurance		2,175
Sub-total	*36,000*	*325,735*
Grand Total		1,093,735

Activity: **Livestock vaccination.**

Target Population: Rural and nomadic pastoralist in Government-held areas.

Implementing Agency: FAO

Time-Frame: 1 September — 31 December 1991

Objectives: To provide veterinary drugs, vaccines to drought-affected livestock.

Overview:

Livestock resource accounts for about 35% of Sudan's GDP, 10% of total export value and a large component of foreign exchange earnings. Due to recurrent and severe drought in 1990 and the deterioration of Sudan's rangelands, the death rate of livestock during 1991 due to lack of fodder and water is estimated to have been on a massive scale. In Eastern region and many other areas, the movement of livestock and large concentration in areas of water and pasture led to an outbreak of disease. Trypanosomiasis and Pleuropneumonia virtually wiped out the cattle population. In Malakal, also 70% of animals were affected by diseases, the most common infections being rinderpest and hemorrhagic septicemia.

Due to the weakened condition of livestock and the forced move away from traditional grazing lands, it is feared that without continued and accelerated interventions, epidemics may well occur, resulting in even further livestock deaths. Although some vaccination programmes are now ongoing, vaccine and equipment are still urgently needed.

Financial Summary	
Item	**Cost US$**
Drugs and vaccines, knapsack sprayers and spare parts**	1,000,000
Airfreight	25,000
Handling and Insurance	25,000
Total	1,050,000

** Full list of supplies available upon request.

Activity:	**Support to FAO**
Target Population:	Traditional and small-scale farmers
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Objectives:	To enable the FAO office handle timely procurement of seeds and tools for distribution to traditional and small-scale farmers in drought-affected areas. To enable FAO to oversee, monitor and assess the impact of animal health programmes and distribution of seeds and hand-tools. To enable FAO to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in collection of crop data in 1991 to assess the impact of rains and likely food availability for 1992.

Overview:

During OLS 1, FAO participated in the funding and distribution of seeds, tools and veterinary drugs to the Southern States and Western Sudan. This led to food production by some of the displaced persons and prevented animal diseases from occurring in the Southern State. However, widespread crop failures, following drought in 1990 have one more led to acute food shortages and livestock losses. Veterinary services are not able to prevent outbreaks of epidemics due to lack of essential vaccines and drugs.

In 1990 and 1991, FAO has played a major role in procurement of seeds, tools and drugs and vaccines for livestock in drought affected areas of the Sudan. In 1991, through FAO efforts US$4.5 million millet and sorghum seeds were procured and distributed to drought-affected traditional and small-scale farmers. A further US$2.1 million of vegetable seeds and hand tools and US$1.3 million in animal vaccines and drugs were also procured for Ministry of Agriculture and RRC programmes.

Due to the severity of conditions in the Sudan, further supplies of fodder and vegetable seeds, tools and vaccines must be procured and distributed immediately in order to prevent further suffering and human and animal losses. It is also essential that as initial needs for 1991. In order to take on these important activities, the FAO in Sudan requires support from the international community to strengthen its staff and office capacity. It is thus envisaged that one additional technical expert will be required for four months, with one assistance. Vehicle and office support, such as an additional computer will be also be required.

Financial Summary		
Item	**Number & Time-Frame**	**Cost US$**
International Technical Expert salary and costs, such as air-fare	1 x 4 months	40,000
Project assistant local hire	1 x 4 months	10,000
Project Vehicle	1 4-wheel drive	20,000
Local travel and per diems		10,000
Local equipment and supplies		8,000
Total		88,000

Activity:	**Shelter and survival**
Target Population:	Drought and war-affected Sudanese people.
Responsible Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide basic shelter for displaced persons
	To promote basic literacy, health and nutrition education
	To provide psychosocial support to traumatised children

Overview:

Many displaced persons in Sudan are without even minimum shelter. With the onset of the rains, the provision of items such as plastic sheeting and blankets is a priority. House-hold utensils and cooking sets are also urgently required. In order to ensure that displaced families in need of such items are identified quickly, UNICEF will provide personnel, necessary equipment and supplies for data collection, assessment and monitoring of project activities. On the education side, many children have been traumatised by conflict and insecurity. Some have lost their parents either through separation or death. In order to minimise the impact of conflict distress, sustained and special counselling services are required. This will be achieved through the training of locally identified health workers and teachers. In addition, many young people in conflict areas have been unable to attend school through lack of access to education. Without urgent interventions, a whole generation of children will reach adulthood without basic literacy.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Cost US$**
Shelter Supplies	936,000
Local materials	414,000
Education supplies	128,000
Training for trauma counsellors	22,000
Programme support and logistics	450,000
Total	1,950,000

Activity:	**Household food security and nutrition.**
Target Population:	Drought and conflict-affected families in Sudan including 200,000 malnourished children, 2 million cattle.
Implementing Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To accelerate the fight against malnutrition and its consequences with special focus on over 200,000 malnourished children To protect livestock To encourage the displaced to proceed to places of origin and gain self-reliance.

Overview:

The severity of the 1990 drought, coupled with conflict, has led to a major famine emergency in many parts of the Sudan. Throughout the country, prices of basic food stuffs have risen to unprecedented levels. Surveys of the cost of a normal household food basket indicate that although the average monthly salary is around 1,000 Sudanese Pounds, in some areas at least 120 Sudanese Pounds per day are needed in order to purchase food sufficient for a normal sized family. For those bartering animals for food, the price of livestock has fallen, resulting in more livestock having to be sold to meet grain requirements.

For many families, whose assets such as livestock have now largely been exhausted, their only choice is to fall back on traditional coping mechanism such as foraging for wild foods and cutting down on their food intake. Some reports from Darfur and the Blue Nile Region indicate some families have reduced their meals to one bowl of porridge a day. As a result, malnutrition levels amongst children and infants are steadily increasing to alarming levels. In towns such as Juba, which are dependent upon airlifted supplies, malnutrition rates have risen from 10% to 15% in just a few weeks. In parts of Darfur and Eastern Region, 40% of all children surveyed were malnourished.

In order to protect the most vulnerable, UNICEF will provide high protein supplementary foods, such as UNIMIX, dried skimmed milk, high energy biscuits and oil for special feeding programmes. NGOs will be encouraged and supported by UNICEF to establish additional feeding centers in areas worst affected by famine. UNICEF personnel, financial support and transport assistance to help in nutritional surveillance, household food security interventions and delivery of supplies and equipment will be provided.

Through UNICEF animal vaccination programmes, two million cattle have been protected against rinderpest. Such programmes, linked to child vaccination will be expanded to help ensure the survival and well-being of remaining livestock. In many parts of the country, farmers have consumed seed stocks for the coming year and tools have been sold in order to

buy food. During 1991, some 3,200 mts of seeds was delivered to drought and war-affected persons through UNICEF, NGOs, FAO, and the United Nations Emergency office, but the needs continue to outweigh the supply. Although there is insufficient time to enable the provision of additional cereal seeds for the current crop season, vegetable seeds will be delivered to supplement staple crops and act as buffer to impoverished families through consumption and sale. Further supplies of hand-tools and fishing equipment for the displaced and for returnees along the Nile will also be provided.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Cost US$**
Supplementary food supply	3,617,000
Seeds, tools and fishing equipment	658,000
Cattle vaccination programme	800,000
Programme support and logistics	1,725,000
Total	6,800,000

Activity:	**Provision of Water and Sanitation.**
Target Population:	750,000 severely affected drought and conflict affected people in Sudan.
Implementing Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 to 31 December 1991.
Objectives:	To provide safe drinking water for 750,000 people and adequate sanitation for the most severely affected populations. To assist in the provision of basic sanitation services.

Overview:

In the Sudan less than 20% of the rural population has access to basic services such as safe water supplies and sanitation services. Lack of these services has a significant detrimental impact on the well-being of families. In addition, finding water, even when rains have been good can often mean a walk of between 8 to 10 kilometers. Through past UNICEF efforts, provision of safe drinking water has been provided for 250,000. However, given the current critical needs in the Sudan, accelerated provision of water is essential. To accelerate sanitation activities, UNICEF will provide supplies and materials to NGOs for construction of basic sanitation services. In both water and sanitation, technical assistance will be provided to strengthen local capacity to manage and maintain such services once they are established.

Financial Summary

Activities	Cost US$
Water supplies and equipment	5,030,000
Sanitation materials	1,120,000
Programme support and logistics	2,050,000
Total	8,200,000

Activity:	**Primary health care, immunization, and provision of essential drugs.**
Target Populations:	Vulnerable groups in drought and conflict affected areas of the Sudan.
Implementing Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide emergency basic health services to affected populations
	To prevent the spread of communicable diseases and epidemics.

Overview:

UNICEF has been working on both sides of Sudan's civil conflict to provide essential non-food emergency services in areas of need. Although recent breakthroughs have included improved immunization coverage, delivery of over 60 mts of essential drugs and ORS through community health workers and NGOs, urgent accelerated inventions are required if widespread suffering and deaths are to be avoided in the worst affected areas of the Sudan. In the health sector, UNICEF efforts will thus centre on protecting women and children from the most common but deadly diseases which frequently occur amongst mal-nourished and displaced communities.

Health interventions include provision of essential drugs, vaccines, cold chain equipment and essential medical supplies and the opening or rehabilitation of emergency health care facilities in areas form which the displaced originate. Once these services are established, displaced persons will be encouraged to return to their former homes. Close co-ordination of essential drugs supply will be maintained with WHO and the Government of the Sudan. Assistance will also be provided for the training of health workers.

To enable UNICEF to respond to new and urgent needs in southern Sudan where some 260,000 Sudanese returnees have settled, following their flight out of Ethiopian refugee camps, additional support from the international community is required to ensure the provision of essential health care for this group.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Budget US$**
Primary Health Care provision	873,600
Immunisation Programme	1,458,000
Provision of essential drugs	2,278,000
Training of health workers	114,500
Support to returnees in South*	2,861,000
Programme support and logistics	1,575,000
Total	9,161,000

* This represents additional requirements caused by needs arising from new arrivals since July.

Activity:	**Supply of essential Drugs and Vaccines in the Sudan**
Target Population:	Health facilities in Government-held areas
Implementing Agency:	WHO
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To establish restricted list of drugs in agreement with the government to serve the emergency needs of the country for four months. To purchase drugs according to the agreed list. To support the systems for monitoring the distribution and use of these drugs to the periphery of the health system. To provide short-term consultants and support mechanisms to implement the project.

Overview:

The recent influx of refugees into the eastern state revealed the paucity of drug supplies in Sudan. The provision of emergency drugs for this relatively small group all but exhausted the state supplies and put a severe strain on the national stocks. While emergency interventions have temporarily repaired this situation, Government and United Nations assessments undertaken in the latter part of 1990 point to the serious and continued shortage of essential drugs as the major weakness of the health services in all assessed areas. This situation is consistently reflected in the reports received from all of the emergency areas. Even where health facilities are functioning they are rendered useless by the lack of even the most essential drugs. The central drugs distribution system can only service a limited part of the country because of transport difficulties.

The very large and continuing national need calls for distribution through the national medical supplies system. WHO proposes to support the Government through the WHO Essential Drugs Programme in Sudan in identifying a minimum list of drugs to be used mainly in peripheral health units and to seek funds for sufficient stocks to be built up to allow the distribution network to operate effectively in response to needs. The project has been closely co-ordinated with UNICEF and the Government of Sudan and is complementary to the supply of emergency drugs planned by UNICEF and NGOs. Close co-ordination between UNICEF, WHO and the Government of Sudan will be maintained to ensure there is no duplication of efforts.

The annual drugs bill for Sudan is about US$40 million. Local production, which can provide most of the requirements for some important drugs, including chloroquine and ORS, is seriously hampered by the lack of foreign currency. The government has recently made available one million dollars for tendered drugs and the World Bank has recently agreed to provide US$2.5 million for essential drugs through UNICEF. But additional

resources of US$7.5 million are required. Included in this total are some drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis and for the restart of mosquito spraying activities. A small amount of the budget includes some Sudanese Pounds for transport from Port Sudan to Khartoum and onward to health centres and hospitals in the region.

Financial Summary	
Activities/Item	**Total Cost US$ million**
Essential drugs and vaccines	6.70
Insecticides for malaria control	.50
Transport from Port Sudan to health facilities*	.30
Total	7.50

* Required in Sudanese pounds to supplement MOH efforts in transporting drugs from Port Sudan to health centres.

Activity: **Support to UN Emergency Unit in Sudan**

Implementing Agency: UNDP

Time-Frame: 1 September to 31 December 1991

Objectives: To assist in the provision of overall co-ordination of United Nations agency responses to the emergency and to provide secretariat services for the United Nations Special Co-ordinator.

Overview:

The United Nations Emergency Unit serves as the secretariat for the Special Co-ordinator of the United Nations Secretary General for emergency and relief operations in the Sudan. In doing so, the Emergency Unit, on behalf of the Special Co-ordinator, seeks to promote system-wide co-ordination and facilitation of emergency and relief activities throughout the Sudan, the largest country in Africa.

In fulfilling this task, the United Nations Emergency Unit has become a focal point for information collection and dissemination, and for situation assessments for the Government of Sudan, other UN agencies and the donor community.

Since its inception on 1988, the Unit has broadened the scale and scope of its activities and operations. In addition to its coordinating role in emergency and relief operational projects, the Emergency Unit has expanded its air operations to include two Twin Otters from donor governments so that UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and relief-related institutions of the government can review relief operations throughout the country and reach the people in need. In addition, the aircraft often transport highly sensitive relief goods (e.g. medicines, vaccines) and other urgently required and essential materials for the facilitation of relief operations.

Financial Summary

Item	Cost US$
Staffing (expatriate and national)	223,166
Logistic Support	123,333
Air operations	576,133
Total	922,632

Somalia

Activity:	**Assistance to Somali returnees and Ethiopian refugees inside Somalia**
Target Population:	430,000 Somali refugees currently in refugee camps inside Ethiopia who may opt for voluntary repatriation. An unknown number of Ethiopian refugees currently in southern Somalia and potential Somali returnees from Kenya and Ethiopia.
Responsible Agency:	UNHCR
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To facilitate repatriation and re-integration of Somali refugees who wish to return to their home areas in Somalia. To provide care and maintenance for Ethiopian refugees in southern Somalia until repatriation can take place.

Overview:

Since mid-1987, up to 600,000 refugees, mainly from northern Somalia, have fled into eastern Ethiopia as a result of the civil strife and are being assisted by UNHCR. Following recent developments in Northern Somalia, voluntary repatriation may now have become a viable option for some 430,000 of these refugees. To facilitate the implementation of a returnee assistance programme for Somalis presently in Ethiopia, UNHCR will seek the support of development agencies to ensure that repatriation programmes can be integrated into a broader rehabilitation effort. Part of this effort will require the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water and health facilities in areas to where refugees will return. UNHCR's repatriation programme is thus based on the assumption that the return movement will be gradual and that its pace will depend on the removal of these constraints.

When repatration becomes viable, it is envisaged that a repatriation package will be made available to returnees immediately prior to their departure from Ethiopia. This package will consist of a cash grant, domestic utensils, such as water containers, canvas sheet and cooking utensils and some basic construction tools. In order to facilitate repatriation efforts, a series of carefully planned inputs are being considered into food, building materials, health and water sectors in the Northern Somalia. Such activities should not distinguish between returnees, displaced persons and those who remained in their homes during the conflict. In particular, food programming will be based on market sales, supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups and food for work. This will involve careful monetisation of food which can be purchased by returnees using their cash grant. The plan foresees that proceeds from market sales would be used to cover inland transportation costs and for funding reconstruction and development programmes in the Northern Somalia which will

be integrated into a broader development effort. OXFAM will augment water tanker operations in Hargeisa and the supply of pumps and generators for Boroma until the water system is rehabilitated. In the health sector, three hospital laboratories will be reactivated and supplied with equipment and essential medicines.

Some Ethiopian refugees are reported to have remained in southern Somalia. UNHCR's activities in the south will thus aim at providing emergency relief assistance, essentially in supplementary feeding and health sectors to refugees who may have remained in Somalia, pending their voluntary repatriation. UNHCR will also assist in the voluntary repatriation of Somalis from Kenya and Djibouti and provide them with the necessary relief and relief and rehabilitation assistance.

Financial Summary

Sector	Current Budgetary Target US$ million	Additional Requirements US $million	Total cost US$ million	Unmet US$ million
Food	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.11
Logistics/Transport	1.09	2.00	3.09	2.15
Domestic Relief Item	1.25	4.28	5.53	3.85
Water	0.45	0.35	0.80	0.56
Sanitation	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01
Health/Nutrition	0.05	0.20	0.25	0.17
Shelter	0.05	1.80	1.85	1.29
Agency Support	0.06	0.25	0.31	0.22
HCR Admin. Support	1.79	0.77	2.56	1.78
Total	4.79	9.78	14.57	10.14

Activity:	**Relief Food, Logistics and Internal Transport in Somalia**
Target population:	4.5 million
Implementing Agency:	WFP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide emergency food aid for the affected population
	To provide support for local transport capacity and logistics infrastructure

Overview:

There is a need to cover the shortfall in relief food aid requirements totaling 41,655 mts. In addition, the basic port infrastructure at the key ports of Mogadiscio and Berbera are intact. However, there is an urgent need to provide inputs to replace looted equipment and spare parts, storage facilities and port management support to facilitate the handling of relief cargo. Also, there is a need to enhance the local transport capacity and infrastructure and ensure its upkeep and maintenance and to provide for fuel and spare parts to enable delivery and relief supplies.

Financial Summary	
Description	**Cost US$ million**
Cost of 44,655 mts food aid	9.16
Internal transport, port and logistics	25.00
Total	34.16

Activity:	**Provision of seeds to drought-and war affected farmers in Somalia**
Target population:	Resource-poor traditional and small-scale farmers, as well as farmers in irrigated areas.
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To procure sufficient quantities of cereal and vegetable seeds for distribution to farmers for planting in April 1992 to improve food availability in 1992.

Overview:

Civil war and drought have devastated agricultural production in Somalia. In spite of the country's great agricultural potential, the drastic reduction of bilateral, multilateral and commercial imports in 1990/1991, coupled with the outbreak of intense fighting for control of the capital on 30 December 1990 and drought, has led to very serious food shortages which will continue through 1991 and into 1992. Malnutrition rates amongst the vulnerable groups is high and increasing. Seeds required for the next growing season, to be sown in August and September and harvested in December 1991, have largely been consumed.

In addition to crops and seeds which have been lost, almost all of the infrastructure of the agricultural sector in Somalia has been destroyed, including the central Agricultural Research Station and the Seed Multiplication Centre in Afgoi. All cars, tractors, irrigation pumps, agricultural machinery, laboratory and office equipment have been looted. Irrigation canals have been destroyed by the movement of heavy trucks and tankers.

The task of restoring the agricultural sector in Somalia is enormous and will require considerable support from the international community for many years to come. In the initial stages of assisting in agricultural recovery, however, FAO activities will focus on emergency inputs, such as provision of cereal, sesame, groundnut and vegetable seeds, hand tools and provision of irrigation pumps to replace some of those lost in the recent conflict. Some insecticides, herbicides and fertilisers are also required to protect crops and improve yields. Diesel fuel and some spare parts is needed to restart agriculture in the areas which are irrigated. Although it is likely that the December 1991 will be considerably reduced because of factors mentioned above, it is now too late to procure and distribute seeds for this growing period. It is essential, therefore, that efforts are made to procure and distribute sufficient quantities of seeds for planting in the Gu/Hagai season, beginning in April 1992.

Required Inputs						
Crop	**Area**	**Seed Rate kg/ha**	**Total Seeds mts**	**Seeds Available %**	**Seeds Required mts**	**Total US$ '000's**
Maize	200,000	20	4000	20	3,200	4.128
Sorghum	400,000	15	6000	40	3,600	3.240
Rice*	5,000	150	750	10	675	.945
Sesame	70,000	7	490	50	245	.245
Groundnut	2,000	30	60	10	54	.513
Vegetable	8,000	varied	16	5	15.2	.050
						9.121

* Seed rate is for direct-seeded rice

Financial Summary	
Item	**Cost US$**
Seeds	9,121,000
Hand Tools	364,000
Pumps	760,000
Diesel and spare parts	205,000
Pesticides	740,000
Fertilisers	20,000
Knapsack sprayers	3,500
Total	11,213,500

Activity:	**Livestock and Animal Health.**
Target Populations:	Somali farmers and nomadic pastoralist.
Implementing Agency:	FAO
Time-Frame:	1 September 1991 to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To address the critical animal health situation and prevent further livestock deaths. To begin the process of restoring range-land and grazing grounds.

Overview:

The civil war in Somalia has caused serious damage to the livestock and animal health sector. Veterinary services and infrastructure have virtually disappeared. Migration of large numbers of livestock and their owners from areas of conflict has resulted in overstocking of grasslands and acceleration of the destruction of rangeland resources. This overgrazing, coupled with water shortages has led to malnutrition amongst animals. Rampant occurrence of infectious and parasitic diseases and their uncontrolled spread due to lack of veterinary services have also resulted in further losses. A recent assessment by FAO indicated that over US$33 million must be mobilised to undertake the massive emergency programme required in the livestock sector.

In view of the severe logistic constraints facing relief efforts in Somali, FAO efforts in the next few months will concentrate on two areas of most immediate concern: improvement of range, grass and water resources and emergency vaccination and treatment of animals. This will include efforts to improve animal health through the control of infectious and parasitic diseases and their further spread. Emergency Veterinary Centres will be established and equipped to vaccinate and treat animals without delay. This will require the urgent import of vaccines, drugs and field veterinary equipment. Until the Central Diagnostic Laboratory can be properly rehabilitated, temporary provision of accurate and prompt diagnosis of field specimens could be solved with support of the diagnostic capacity in neighbouring countries. Basic/routine diagnosis, however, could be carried out in newly established Emergency Veterinary Centres within the country. The development of poultry production will also be supported through the project.

Regarding the recovery of rangelands it is proposed that a survey of range, grass and water resources will be undertaken and water points rehabilitated as soon as possible. While FAO will be the executing agent for this programme, assisted through the recruitment of international experts, distribution of inputs will be through a joint committee formed between the interim government and other administrative offices and NGOs.

Financial Summary	
Item	**Cost US$**
Livestock Sector	
Vehicles for field works, fuel, spare parts	325,346
Generators, water pumps, hatchery units, camping equipment	108,954
Emergency Veterinary Services	
Transport, fuel, spare parts, cold chain	1,597,500
Equipment, vaccines, veterinary drugs	6,760,000
Central Diagnostic Laboratory	
Vehicles, generators, fuel, spare parts	316,000
Buildings, equipment, chemicals, reagents and glassware	2,875,800
Laboratory Animals	8,000
Staffing	
International Consultants	111,000
Livestock Sector (nationals)	168,600
Emergency Veterinary Centres (nationals)	960,960
Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Control	157,080
Central Diagnostic Laboratory	289,740
Vaccine Production Institute	285,780
Total	13,964,760

Activity:	**Accelerated Provision of Emergency Non-Food Assistance in Somalia**
Target Population:	Drought and conflict affected and vulnerable groups in Somalia
Implementing Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide emergency health and nutrition services, including the restoration of basic health facilities
	To prevent communicable diseases
	To provide basic shelter for the displaced
	To provide water and adequate sanitation for 1.5 million
	To re-establish basic educational activities in primary schools

Overview:

Around 2.6 million children and women are estimated to have been affected by the civil war which has left Somalia in ruins and more than two million Somalis homeless. The war has exacted a heavy toll in terms of lives. Over 75 children are reported to be dying every day in some areas. In Mogadiscio, 60-70 people are admitted daily into makeshift first aid facilities which have neither trained staff nor medical supplies. Many houses have been looted or damaged and the city's water distribution is no longer functioning. To alleviate conditions, UNICEF has in co-operation with CARITAS, implemented an EPI programme in the Berbera area and has airlifted emergency supplies from Djibouti for NGOs, Save the Children-UK, MSF-Holland and World Concern. On 23 July 1991 UNICEF operated a direct air shipment of medical supplies, shelter materials and supplementary food from Copenhagen into Somalia.

The needs of Somali are enormous and must be met immediately if further loss of life is to prevented. Most urgent requirements are in the provision of basic and essential health and nutrition services, including the re-establishment of health centres, community posts, essential drug supply and accelerated EPI activities. Nutritional surveillance and monitoring systems must be established and supplementary and therapeutic feeding is also required for some 400,000 malnourished children.

Basic shelter must also be provided to the many thousands of destitute families and for orphans and abandoned children. This will include the provision of simple building materials, blankets, tents, clothing and cooking utensils for those who lost everything in the war. In the course of the next four months, UNICEF will also accelerate its activities in water and sanitation services, through the provision of clean water supplies and sanitation for 1.5 million people.

International and indigenous NGOs, the traditional partners of UNICEF will be assisted to strengthen and expand their current activities, particularly in nutritional interventions, such as supplementary and therapeutic feeding. Some support will also be provided by UNICEF to increasing the capacity of local community groups and organisations to play a pivotal role in the relief and rehabilitation process.

Financial Summary

Sector	Previous Appeal US$ million	Met US$ million	New Funding Required US$ million	Consolidated Needs Unmet US$ million
Health & Nutrition	1,500,000	1,504,037	5,300,000	5,295,963
Water & Sanitation	400,000	330,244	1,000,000	1,069,756
Education	150,000	155,263	44,737	39,474
Relief & Shelter	450,000	0	270,000	720,000
Programme Support & Logistics	1,600,000	546,100	385,263	1,439,163
Total	4,100,000	2,535,644	7,000,000	8,564,356

Activity:	**Logistics and co-ordination support**
Target population:	War and drought affected persons in Somalia
Implementing Agency:	UNDRO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide transport and logistics (airlifts/shipments) for emergency relief supplies To provide assistance to the Government for setting up a co-ordination and distribution structure To support selected emergency assistance projects carried out by NGOs.

Overview:

An estimated population of 4.5 million have been affected by drought and civil strife, a large number of whom are displaced persons. Limited international assistance has so far reached this population whose emergency needs are considerable and rapidly increasing. To mitigate further sufferings, swift response in providing and distributing basic relief items is therefore of critical importance.

The logistics and co-ordination support programmes developed by UNDRO follows a three-pronged approach. First, it includes relief flights and shipments which would address immediate requirements in areas not covered by other organisations. Shelter material and other non-food and non-medical emergency supplies would primarily be shipped from the UNDRO warehouse in Pisa in accordance with priorities identified by the Special Co-ordinator in co-operation with local authorities and relief organisations in place. Second, the programme aims at proving assistance to the Government in setting up its own structure for co-ordination and distribution of aid. Third, financial support to selected emergency assistance projects carried out by NGOs is envisaged to allow for their immediate implementation.

Whilst the programme is to extend over a one year period, immediate requirements for the initial requirements for the initial four months period have been estimated at US$1.5 million.

Financial Summary

Activities	Cost US$ million
Logistics support for transportation of non-food items	1.00
Assistance for setting up a co-ordination/distribution structure and support to selected NGO implemented emergency projects	0.50
Total	1.50

Activity:	**Support to management and co-ordination of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in Somalia.**
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To provide required support to the UN Special Co-ordinator in the discharge of his management and co-ordination functions vis-a-vis the Somali authorities and agencies of the UN system in the framework of emergency relief operations in Somalia To build the capacity of the local authorities to manage and co-ordinate relief aid programmes in co-operation with the international donor community To build the capacity of the local authorities to plan, formulate, execute, monitor and evaluate programmes of rehabilitation and reconstruction

Overview:

The major component of the above project is the re-creation of the United Nations Emergency Unit in Somalia. It will serve as the secretariat for the UN Special Co-ordinator in Somalia (UNSCERO), and in doing so it will provide a system-wide co-ordination mechanism and support services in terms of collecting and disseminating information. It will also assist in the formulation of projects and programmes, and provide logistical support to the operation as well as a network of radio telecommunications. Its services will be available also to the bilateral donors and NGOs active in Somalia.

The services of the Emergency Unit are urgently required to assist in the re-establishment of a national civil service and the development of a planning and execution capability that is essential for securing international assistance to a country whose institutions and infrastructure have been almost completely delayed by the civil strife. UN operations will require presence in Mogadiscio, Hargeisa, Boroma, Berbera, and if the situation allows, in Kismayo. The Unit will require adequate staffing and logistic capacity of its own both for transportation of UN staff, communication as well as for transportation of sensitive relief supplies such as medicines and vaccines. In view of the distance involved, total disruption of the internal transportation network and security considerations, provision for air charter will continue to be required.

In addition to the above main component, the project will also include an initial technical assistance component, which will seek to establish some capacity within the local authorities for management and co-ordination of relief operations as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction effort.

The duration of the project and that of its twin components — the Emergency Unit and technical assistance — will extend over two years. Initial requirements, estimated at US$500,000, have been calculated within the time-frames of the present appeal.

Financial Summary	
Item	**Cost US$**
Staffing (expatriate and national)	125,000
Logistic support/communications network	375,000
Total	500,000

Activity:	**Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructure and Water and Sanitation Systems**
Target Populations:	Drought and war-affected in Somalia
Implementing Agency:	WHO
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To constitute a network of primary, secondary and tertiary health institutions that could serve the needs of the country. To strengthen the Ministry of Health and assist in re-training of health workers

Overview:

A disintegration of the health infrastructure has occurred after years of intermittent fighting. A number of buildings have been temporarily rehabilitated to serve as hospitals by various non-governmental organisations, but are limited to Mogadiscio and Berbera, with little outreach capacity. In order to alleviate the threat of malnutrition, starvation and spread of communicable diseases, it is of the utmost urgency that the previous network of primary, secondary and tertiary health institutions be reactivated by rehabilitating buildings and providing them with basic equipment, drugs, supplies, laboratory materials and means of transport. WHO will also complement the efforts of UNICEF through the support to supplementary and therapeutic feeding.

The health manpower of Somali is currently estimated at 260 physicians, 1,500 nurses and nurse aids and some sanitarians. This is about half of the level that existed prior to the civil war. Those who are still in the country, although not receiving salaries at present, have volunteered their services. There is thus an existing skeleton staff that deals with issues on an ad hoc basis. The need to reconstitute central and regional structures were identified as important elements in providing emergency health services by the WHO/UNICEF interagency mission that recently visited the country. As part of its assistance in this area, WHO short-term consultants will be assigned to co-operate in the reorganisation of the health structure.

In addition, staff retraining in emergency health management, including management of cases of malnutrition, most common infectious diseases, accidents and war injuries, including mine accidents and the provision of essential medical and preventative care is also required. This will involve reactivation of a number of training centres and provision of short-term WHO consultants to prepare training curriculae, materials and courses and to monitor implementation of the programme.

The effects of civil war have also been detrimental to the social services, particularly water and sanitation services. Potable water is generally unavailable. The joint WHO/UNICEF inter-agency mission also listed as priorities the urgent rehabilitation of sewage systems. Proposed initial WHO interventions in this sector include assistance in training programmes and provision of short-term consultants.

Financial Summary	
Activities	**Cost US$ million**
Rehabilitation of 20 hospitals, 100 health centres and 1,000 health posts and training activities	7,740,000
Supplementary and therapeutic feeding	500,000
Nutritional infrastructure	300,000
Total	8,540,000

Djibouti

Activity:	**Provision of assistance to refugees in Djibouti**
Target Populations:	80,000 Somali refugees and 15,000 Ethiopian refugees
Responsible Agency:	UNHCR
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	Continued care and maintenance
	Strengthening of camp infrastructure
	Promotion of voluntary repatriation
	Relocation of Ethiopian refugees in north of the country

Overview:

Since the influx of Ethiopian refugees into Djibouti, the Government of Djibouti has mobilised a large number of public service departments to ensure refugee needs were met. It has also arranged for the rapid transit of all willing refugees back to their country by rail and road. Thus by July some 34,000 refugees have been voluntarily repatriated with some 5,000 electing to stay in Djibouti pending clarification of the situation in Ethiopia. An additional 10,000 Ethiopian refugees of Afar ethnic origin are estimated to be dispersed throughout the north of the country.

The establishment of a reception centre at Aoar Aoussa has now been completed and it is expected that Ethiopian refugees currently scattered in the north of the country will be transferred to the centre. Voluntary repatriation prospects for this group, however, are encouraging. In August 1991 an airlift operation involving the return of some 2,500 Ethiopian refugees has been successfully implemented. For those who do not wish to return to Ethiopia, care and maintenance activities will continue to be provided and assistance will be required from the international community.

Civil strife in Somalia has also resulted in the movement of 80,000 Somali refugees into Djibouti. Many have settled amongst the local population. UNHCR efforts in regard to Somali refugees will focus in coming months on continued care and maintenance assistance, including supplementary feeding to the Somali refugees located in three southern camps. Although warehouses and water supply schemes are now fully operational in the three camps, further strengthening of camp infrastructure has become a priority and will have to be expanded if the government of Djibouti proceeds with its decision to transfer some 20,000 refugees to these sites. The high malnutrition rate reported amongst Somali

refugees is of particular concern. Remedial action taken by UNHCR includes supplementary feeding programme implemented by MSF Holland. WFP has provided food inputs to this programme. UNHCR will assist in the voluntary repatriation of these refugees whenever conditions permit.

Financial Summary

Sector	Current Budgetary Target US$ million	Additional Requirements US$ million	Total cost US$ million	Unmet US$ million
Food	0.41	0.06	0.47	0.10
Logistics/Transport	0.89	0.01	0.90	0.20
Domestic Relief Item	0.60	0.07	0.67	0.15
Water	0.57	0.13	0.70	0.15
Sanitation	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Health/Nutrition	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.05
Shelter	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.07
Education	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Other sectors	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Agency Support	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.02
HCR Admin. Support	0.62	0.29	0.91	0.20
Total	3.72	0.67	4.39	0.94

Activity:	**Emergency non-food assistance**
Target Population:	Refugees and refugee-affected Djibouti families
Implementing Agency:	UNICEF
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To improve the nutritional status of displaced populations and communities in shanty towns To provide basic health services which cover the needs of refugees as well as refugee-affected communities

Overview:

Continued strife in Somalia and unrest in Ethiopia have through the years spilled over into Djibouti. With the arrival of some 80,000 Somali refugees and 15,000 from Ethiopia, already over-stretched resources were further strained. Of the Somali refugees who sought sanctuary in Djibouti, some 70 per cent are women and children most of them suffering from nutritional deficiencies. To alleviate the situation, UNICEF and WHO have intensified EPI and ORT activities in areas where most refugee families have settled. In the shanty town of Balbala, UNICEF is co-operating with the Italian Medical Mission, Doctors Without Borders, and ICRC.

Traditional Birth Attendant kits and training materials have also been provided. To improve the nutritional status of refugees and communities in the shanty towns, UNICEF is co-operating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the promotion of fish consumption. Fish are abundant in the nearby Red Sea but are under-utilised despite the lack of other local food resources. UNICEF will continue to assist the Government, particularly in the area of basic health services to cover the needs of refugee children and women, as well as the attached population. Assistance includes the provision of essential drugs for 34 health centres and seven hospitals, MOH supplies and equipment, local purchase of high protein supplements and essential water and sanitation services.

Financial Summary			
Item	**Previous Appeal US$ million**	**Met US$ million**	**Total new appeal US$ million**
Health	0.21	0.00	0.21
Nutrition	0.05	0.00	0.05
Water/Sanitation	0.21	0.00	0.21
Project Support	0.03	0.00	0.03
New non-food requirements			0.45
Total	0.50	0.00	0.95

Activity: **Essential drugs and equipment**

Target Populations: Refugees and refugee-affected communities

Implementing Agency: WHO

Time-Frame: 1 September to 31 December 1991

Objectives:

To support the Ministry of Health in the establishment of a list of essential drugs and equipment

To provide the Ministry of Health with the required drugs and medical supplies

To monitor the above

Overview:

The recent civil strife in Ethiopia and Somalia has provoked a massive influx of refugees into Djibouti. The health services have thus been overstretched and need support in essential drugs. It is proposed by WHO that basic kits should be provided to meet the needs of 100,000 people for the next six months. Twenty health centres will also be equipped.

Financial Summary

Item	Cost US$
Basic and supplementary health kits	350,000
TBA kits	3,000
MCH kits	240,000
Basic Laboratory kits	20,000
Vaccination sets	8,000
Cold Chain equipment	60,000
Health centre furniture and utensils	60,000
Epidemiologist and Nutritionist	81,000
Total	822,000

Kenya

Activity:	**Assistance to Ethiopian and Refugees inside Kenya**
Target Populations:	42,400 Somali refugees and 5,400 Ethiopian refugees
Responsible Agency:	UNHCR
Time-Frame:	1 September to 31 December 1991
Objectives:	To verify the voluntary return of Ethiopian refugees and facilitate such repatriation. Continued care and maintenance for those who remain. To continue care and maintenance of Somali refugees. This will include the building of two sites and the strengthening of camp infrastructure in old sites. The preparation of contingency plans for possible new influxes from Somalia.

Overview:

Until recent months, Kenya had a fairly stable caseload of some 14,500 refugees of various origins. However events in neighbouring countries have led to two new influxes, one from Ethiopia and one from Somalia. The influx of Ethiopian refugees, mainly ex-army personnel and students into northern Kenya, peaked at some 13,000 in mid-July, more than half of this number repatriating back to Ethiopia spontaneously. Since it is likely that further repatriation amongst those remaining in Kenya will also take place, UNHCR efforts will concentrate on verification of their voluntary return to Ethiopia, dovetailing such activities with ICRC's programme for demobilised soldiers inside Ethiopia.

The influx of Somalis into Kenya has continued increasing to 42,400 by mid-August at four locations. The inaccessibility of the reception sites near the Somali border, as well as insecurity in the area, obstructed the delivery of relief assistance and adversely impacted malnutrition rates. A more accessible site with a reliable water supply in Ifo has now been identified by UNHCR. In addition to a bore-hole supplied by UNICEF, supplementary feeding programme have been initiated. The latter is under the supervision of a nutritionist loaned to UNHCR by SCF-UK.

A local company is being engaged to prepare the new sites at Walda and Ifo and improve the Thika and Utange camps. AMREF will take over the provision of health services in all camps. CARE will manage the Walda camp and an agreement is being signed with the Kenyan Red Cross Society as the implementing partner for the camps.

Although efforts to deliver assistance in southern Somalia have led to a reduction in refugee numbers crossing the border, it is feared that unless accelerated relief assistance is provided, further large-scale migration may take place. Contingency plans to deal with such influxes are thus being prepared. In co-operation with other agencies, supplies to be pre-positioned are currently being identified.

Financial Summary

Sector	Current Budgetary Target US$ million	Additional Requirements US $million	Total cost US$ million	Unmet US$ million
Food	0.05	0.25	0.30	0.17
Logistics/Transport	0.74	0.14	0.88	0.50
Domestic Relief Item	0.31	0.27	0.58	0.33
Water	0.18	1.50	1.68	0.95
Sanitation	0.09	0.65	0.74	0.42
Health/Nutrition	0.31	0.71	1.02	0.59
Shelter	1.32	0.85	2.17	1.23
Education	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.02
Other sectors	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.04
Agency Support	0.17	0.09	0.26	0.15
HCR Admin. Support	1.44	0.75	2.19	1.24
Total	4.64	5.29	9.93	5.64

Activity: **Provision of relief food aid**

Target Populations: Refugees in Kenya

Implementing Agency: WFP

Time-Frame: 1 September to 31 December 1991

Objectives: To ensure the provision of adequate food supplies to persons who have sought refuge in Kenya

Overview:

In the course of this year, a number of Somalis and Ethiopians have sought refuge in Kenya. At present there are 42,400 Somali refugees and 5,400 Ethiopian refugees in various sites inside Kenya. Emergency food aid assistance has been made available from WFP resources for these refugees. There is still an uncovered requirement of 1,435 mts. It should also be noted that should further significant increases occur into Kenya from Somalia, additional food aid will be required.

Financial Summary	
Food Aid Requirements	**Total Cost US$ million**
1,435 mts	0.42
Total	0.42

Activity: **Provision of non-food aid assistance**

Target Population: Refugees and affected people in Kenya

Implementing Agency: UNICEF

Time-Frame: 1 September to 31 December 1991

Objectives: To continue to support the Government of Kenya through the provision of essential drugs, high protein biscuits and shelter materials

To provide water and sanitation services

Overview:

In close co-ordination with the Government of Kenya and UNHCR, UNICEF's immediate relief interventions to meet the needs of refugees from Somalia and Kenya have included the provision of essential drugs, high protein biscuits and shelter materials. Water and sanitation activities have also been undertaken. In coming months, efforts will focus on programmes to reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity. This will be done through the provision of safe drinking water, latrines and the upgrading of health facilities. Equipment, drugs and vaccines will be provided.

Activities proposed will be extended to Utange camp in Mombassa, Walde/Moyale camps, where some 5,500 refugees are currently located and Marsabit camp. Assistance will also be provided by UNICEF to the new camp sites planned at Ifo/Dadab. Activities include drilling of bore-holes and provision of pumps, equipping health facilities and provision of educational aids and construction of simple schools.

Financial Summary

Sector	Previous Appeal US$ million	Met US$ million	New Needs US$ million	Total Unmet Needs US$ million
Health	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.09
Water and Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36
Education	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Shelter and Programme Support	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
Total	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.66